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SOVIET REACTION TO REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

Approach to Arms Race

LD182019 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 18 TASS -- Despite the constructive proposals of the USSR, the United States intends to continue blocking efforts which are aimed at attaining progress in curbing the arms race, preventing it from being spread into outer space. The evidence of that are pronouncements by President Reagan at the latest news conference. The President said that his administration would continue furthering the big outer space militarisation programme with a view of disrupting the existing military-strategic equilibrium and acquiring the potential for hitting the first nuclear strike with impunity. Reagan also advocated continuation of the anti-satellite "ASAT" system which has been tested by the Pentagon a few days ago.

Journalists, who were present at the news conference, strongly criticised the stand of the White House. The President was "hailed" with questions. Newsmen were skeptical about Reagan's attempts to present his "star wars" programme as "defensive" and "research".

"Aren't you really paving a way towards the militarization of the heavens because the Soviets are bound to build up a weapon offensive to counter the 'star wars'", said one of the journalists.

In an obvious attempt to tone down criticism in the course of the news conference, President Reagan said: "We are going to try to get into real discussions that we would hope could lead to a change in the relationship between the two countries...a change in which we can remove this threat of possible war or nuclear attack from between us and that we can recognize that while we don't like their system and they don't like ours, we have to live in the world together and that we can live there together in peace".

The President in his pronouncements on prospects of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments due to resume in Geneva and also the coming November summit meeting in Geneva displayed the U.S. Administration's non-constructive approach to the most important question of the present -- the curbing of the arms race.

SDI Program To Continue

LD182037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Sep 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The American Administration will persistently implement its Strategic Defense Initiative -- that is, the program to militarize space. The American Administration continues to present the "star wars" program as defensive, as only research. The American Administration is again referring to the fabrication of the alleged U.S. military lag. This is clear from U.S. President Ronald Reagan's White House news conference, which shows that the United States intends to continue blocking efforts to curb the arms race and to prevent it being carried into space.

What was remarkable at this news conference was not in fact the American President's replies, as there were no new opinions expounded in them, but rather the questions from correspondents invited to the White House. One American press agency compared the many questions to a squall breaking over the President. It is worth quoting these questions: Is it not the ideal moment to stop further tests of antisatellite weapons and to reach an agreement on their prohibition?

People are saying that the test of the ASAT antisatellite system shows that you are not seriously in the mood to curb the space arms race, and that this complicates the summit. It turns out that in fact you are paving the way toward the militarization of space, since the Russians will doubtless develop an offensive weapons system to counterbalance the "star wars" program. These are just some of the flood of questions.

And what of President Reagan? He stated that he does not consider the "star wars" program to be a subject for bargaining at the talks. Why bargaining? This is a matter of a principled approach to issues, an understanding of the profound danger which the militarization of space will bring. This is a matter of state responsibility for the fate of the world, for the lives of the peoples of this planet.

ZAGLADIN CITED ON POSSIBLE SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD181353 Hamburg DPA in German 1322 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (DPA) -- According to Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the Central Committee International Department, the Soviet Union, for the first time intends to make concrete proposals for the reduction of its nuclear weapons at the Geneva arms control negotiations. Otto Schily, Greens Bundestag MP, stated this to journalists after a meeting with Zagladin in Moscow on Wednesday [18 September]. Schily ended a 3-day visit to the Soviet capital on Wednesday.

On several occasions the United States has criticized the fact that the Soviet Union has so far not laid any concrete proposals on the table in Geneva. From a talk with Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Schily reported that Tolkunov hinted at a reduction of around a third in the USSR's strategic nuclear weapons. But one should regard this figure as an "indication of the direction of thinking."

Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev most recently made the precondition that one would first have to come to an agreement on the American plans for a missile defense system in space (SDI). Only after this will the Soviet Union make the most radical proposals.

In his own words, Schily also made preparations in Moscow for the planned visit by a delegation of the Greens in the Bundestag to the Soviet Union from 7 to 13 October. He also discussed opportunities for future cooperation between the Greens and the CPSU, Schily said. This includes direct relations between the parties and possibly the setting up of joint working parties.

KAMPELMAN INTERVIEWED ON SDI STANCE IN GENEVA

LD182057 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 18 TASS -- The Reagan administration does not intend to give up its overtly obstructionist stand at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva. That was reaffirmed once again by the head of the U.S. delegation at the negotiations Max Kampelman.

In an ABC television interview he said that termination of explorations within the framework of the Strategic Defence Initiative would not be in line with the U.S. interests. The American delegation, he said, is not going to conduct negotiations with a view of concluding an agreement which would signify termination of research within the "star wars" programme or its reduction.

CONTINUED MISSLE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE CRITICIZED

LD181543 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1402 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS observer on military affairs, writes:

In Brussels there has been a session of the NATO Special Consultative Group on questions of nuclear arms control which "discussed the prospects for agreement on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in the light of the third round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons which is starting.

How do the participants in the session imagine these "prospects?" They reaffirmed quite unambiguously their intention to continue the siting in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in accordance with the schedule set by the NATO leadership.

Well, with a view to "substantiating" such a, speaking directly, gloomy picture of the future and deluding the world public, it was stated that the Soviet Union -- allegedly despite the moratorium it announced -- is continuing the deployment of SS-20's. A. Holmes, chairman of the group and director of political-military affairs at the State Department, took upon himself the clearly unseemly and ignoble task of slandering the USSR in an ill-intentioned manner.

Unseemly, as Washington knows perfectly well that the Soviet Union firmly adheres to all the obligations it has undertaken, which includes the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear means in the European part of the country which it announced. Thankless, because the USSR adopted this obligation unilaterally in a spirit of good-will and not owing anyone, including the United States and the NATO bloc, anything. Those who try using false assertions to put this goodwill in doubt, risk having quite unflattering epithets directed at them.

However, it is evident that the Soviet unilateral moratoriums and initiatives, which are aimed at breaking the vicious circle and leading the process of arms limitation out of an impasse, have excited too much irritation and dissatisfaction in Washington already. Also "unpleasant" to it is the extremely well-disposed reaction to these steps from the world public. Washington cannot reply with similar equivalent measures, for this is not its aim and this is not how you race ahead and achieve military strategic superiority. So Washington's representatives descend into dissipation without disdaining any methods, including clear falsification of the facts.

And the facts do not come out at all in Washington's favor. Under conditions in which the unilateral Soviet moratorium on medium-range missile deployment in the European part of the country is in force, the United States, with the support of its principal NATO allies, is continuing to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles on the Continent of Europe. On the territory of the FRG alone, for example, 54 "Pershing II" launching installations have already been sited and, according to a statement by a representative of the U.S. Air Force command, work is proceeding full steam on the construction of launching pads intended for 96 cruise missiles in Wueschheim (Rheinland-Pfalz).

In connection with the negotiations being resumed in Geneva and on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting, restraint should be shown both in words and actions. But for some people this is evidently impossible. A desire to spoil the atmosphere at the Geneva talks and the forthcoming meeting and a striving to carry out at all costs all the planned militarist programs are gaining the upper hand and determining the behavior of these Washington and NATO officials.

It remains only to remind them that when on 8 April of this year the Soviet Union declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the country, a term for the moratorium was set -- it was to last to November of this year. The decision that will be taken in the USSR after that depends on whether the United States follows the good example and whether they halt or not the deployment of their medium-range missiles in Europe.

GDR, CSSR SEND LETTERS TO FRG ON CW-FREE ZONE

PM181601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS dispatches under general heading: "A Constructive Initiative"]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep -- The GDR press publishes a letter sent by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to FRG Chancellor H. Kohl which contains a proposal to the FRG Government to enter into talks about the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe.

The letter says in particular that the question of banning and eliminating chemical weapons has long been the subject of international discussion. Warsaw Pact member-states as well as other states have put forward proposals to this effect.

The letter notes that after appropriate consultations the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR have decided to turn to the FRG Government. They believe that real opportunities exist for eliminating chemical weapons and especially for creating a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe. This would make it possible to achieve the elimination of stockpiles of chemical weapons in this region and to prevent the siting of new, extraordinarily dangerous types of such weapons, especially binary weapons, on the continent of Europe.

The letter points out that chemical weapons are second only to nuclear weapons as the most dangerous means of mass destruction. Their banning and complete elimination is an exceptionally urgent matter. Energetic efforts are needed on both a global and a regional scale.

The Governments of the GDR and the CSSR are convinced that negotiations about the creation of chemical weapon-free zones would be a specific step toward confidence-building and the banning of these weapons throughout the world. Proceeding from this premise, they are ready to conclude an agreement with the FRG Government which would lead to the elimination of chemical weapons from the territory of countries on either side of the line dividing the two military-political alliances. Such an accord would make an important contribution to the strengthening of security in Europe and to joint efforts aimed at ridding Europe of the threat of chemical weapons, the letter notes.

Prague, 16 Sep -- According to the CTK news agency, CSSR Premier L. Strougal sent FRG Chancellor H. Kohl a letter of similar content.

Proposal Hailed

PM181310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Commentator's Column": "A Topical Proposal"]

[Text] Socialist states have launched an important new peace initiative -- to establish a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe.

Identical letters from the GDR and CSSR Governments containing a proposal to the FRG Government to enter negotiations on the formation of such a zone have been handed to the FRG chancellor.

This proposal is exceptionally topical. The question of chemical weapons has long alarmed European peoples, including the West Germans. It is, after all, on the territory of the FRG, which plays second fiddle to the United States in the NATO bloc, that many thousands of metric tons of U.S.-made combat toxins are concentrated. These weapons, together with nuclear weapons, are perceived by Pentagon strategists as first-strike means.

Chemical weapons are assigned the same role in their plans as neutron weapons: to destroy people while leaving material objects intact. Should a military conflict arise, one of the most ancient seats of civilization would be turned into an uninhabited desert. The question of chemical weapons in Europe is also particularly acute now because the United States has embarked on the production of a new type of toxic munitions, binary ones, actually intended for waging war, in the Pentagon's expression, in the "European theater." They intend to deploy these toxins primarily on FRG territory, with all the ensuing consequences for this country.

The socialist countries' proposal is aimed at reaching an agreement with the FRG on eliminating all stocks of chemical weapons within the borders of the zone, in other words the territory of the three neighboring states, and precluding the further deployment of new and extremely dangerous types of these weapons, primarily binary weapons, on the European Continent.

The Soviet Union fully supports this idea. Should such a zone be established, the USSR is prepared to give guarantees that it will respect its status provided the United States does the same.

The initiative of the GDR and CSSR Governments meets the requirements of common sense and the aspirations of the broadest strata of the European public. Noteworthy, in this connection, are this summer's contacts between representatives of the SED and the Social Democratic Party of Germany, whose working group dealt particularly with the project for establishing a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe.

So a specific proposal to enter upon negotiations is now on the table in Bonn. What will be the reaction to it? Will it be independent and consonant with the realities of our alarming time, or will people there once more look over their shoulder to the other side of the Atlantic? Are the FRG leaders capable of perceiving all the danger posed by the calculations to deploy new chemical weapons there in addition to the nuclear ones?

Europe must not be an arena of confrontation, but an arena of mutually advantageous cooperation between states and peoples. The ardent desire to make it such an arena dictated the socialist states' proposal.

FRG Response

LD171742 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, September 17 TASS -- The proposal of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia that a zone free of chemical weapons be set up in Europe is supported by the West German public and has aroused its interest. Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), has urgently appealed to the West German Government to declare in favour of the concrete proposal and to open respective talks with the governments of those countries. Control over chemical arms, he told the BADISCHE ZEITUNG newspaper in an interview, if achieved, would be a key component of strengthening East-West peace.

Karsten-Dietrich Voigt, a prominent SPD expert in disarmament questions, told the press bulletin PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST in an interview that Bonn is duty bound to revise its first negative reaction to the proposal of the GDR and Cechoslovakia. A chemical weapons free zone could gradually involve also other European countries. The process of this kind would undoubtedly make it easier to achieve the principle objective, namely, a global ban on chemical weapons, Karsten-Dietrich Voigt said.

He referred, in part, to the recent conference of representatives of social-democratic parties of the Common Market member countries, which discussed the proposal on setting up a chemical weapons free zone in central Europe. This initiative has won broad support and this is understandable, since West Europeans do not wish nuclear and conventional arms, which have already been deployed in their countries, to be supplemented with sophisticated chemical weapons, namely, binary chemical munitions, Karsten-Dietrich said.

GRINEVSKIY ADDRESSES CDE PLENARY SESSION

PM180914 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "Urgent Measures Needed"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The seventh session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures And Security and Disarmament in Europe, which will continue until 18 October, has started work in the Swedish capital.

The plenary session devoted to the session opening was addressed by special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the USSR delegation. Assessing the work done in the time that has elapsed, he stressed that the conditions for a transition to elaborating accords have matured at the Stockholm conference.

He noted that there is a certain closeness in the conference participants' positions on certain aspects, particularly on the question of the nonuse of force.

The speaker drew the conference participants' attention to the assessments of the prevailing international situation and the conclusions contained in the replies of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to TIME magazine. The persisting tension in the international arena and the intensifying military threat insistently require the urgent adoption of measures to stop the arms race and switch to disarmament. The speeches of the representatives of a number of Western countries voiced readiness to switch to the stage of elaborating accords, which is advocated by most conference participants. Confidence was also expressed that progress can be achieved during the conference. At the same time, the heads of the U.S., FRG, and Danish delegations reaffirmed the previous positions of the NATO countries, which run counter to the reciprocity principle and are aimed at achieving unilateral advantages for the West.

WORLD NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION THREAT ASSESSED

LD180831 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 18 TASS -- "In essence the problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons came into being at the very time the atomic bomb appeared," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today, commenting on the current Geneva conference of the countries, parties to the treaty of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"However, it became particularly acute in the 1960s which saw an increase in the number of nuclear states as well as the number of so-called near-nuclear states, that is, the states which could produce nuclear weapons of their own on virtue of their scientific, technological and economic potentials."

"The real threat of further proliferation of nuclear weapons created a fundamentally new concept in international relations -- the concept of voluntary limitation of the number of states which possess such weapons. On the initiative of our country the question of the need of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons was taken up internationally. From the very beginning the Soviet Union played the leading role in the effort to draft the treaty of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which came into force in March 1970. By now the overwhelming majority of states (more than 130) singed that treaty."

"The non-proliferation treaty is directed primarily at stopping the 'horizontal' spread of nuclear weapons, that is, at preventing the emergence of new nuclear states.

But it also includes the provisions the purpose of which is to promote the termination of the 'vertical' proliferation of nuclear weapons or, in other words, to promote the reduction and elimination of the existing nuclear arsenals."

Stressing the fact that the USSR regards the termination and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests as the top-priority task in that field, PRAVDA writes:

"In recent years the Soviet Union has repeatedly called the attention of other states to the prospect that militarization of outer space can seriously complicate, perhaps even make impossible, the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, and give the arms race a very dangerous new direction. Proceeding from that, the USSR put forward a series of proposals devised to prevent an arms race in outer space."

"These are concrete, tangible initiatives called upon to slow down the arms race and create a felicitous atmosphere for the search for radical solutions to the problem of disarmament. Against the background of these initiatives the test firing of an anti-satellite system at a real target in space carried out by the United States September 13 looks particularly dangerous."

Recalling the Soviet Union-announced moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the newspaper PRAVDA writes in conclusion:

"The USSR favors vigorous efforts in all directions to curb the arms race. Naturally enough, measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be given feature prominently here. The important thing in that effort at the present time is to achieve the universal participation of states in the treaty of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, primarily by getting all nuclear and near-nuclear states to accede to it. One cannot overlook the fact that certain countries, for example: Israel, South Africa and Pakistan -- in essence do not bother to conceal their nuclear ambitions and stubbornly refuse to become parties to the non-proliferation treaty."

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ASAT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 September carries in its First Edition on page 4 an editorial article under the headline "A Step in a Dangerous Direction. What Is Behind the Test of the ASAT System in the United States." The editorial article has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA1, revealing the following variations:

Page AA1, paragraph four, line seven, reads in PRAVDA: ...develop antisatellite systems and to destroy the antisatellite means existing in the United States and the USSR whose testing has not been completed. The USSR has temporarily halted the development of...(adding new phrase on destroying existing antisatellite means and substituting "temporarily halted" for "suspended").

Page AA3, paragraph five, line four, reads in PRAVDA: ...but also nuclear charges [zaryad], not only strategic...(substituting "charges" for "munitions").

TASS CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS 39TH UN SESSION

LD171345 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly closed on Monday [16 September]. Delegates concentrated attention at the closing plenary meeting on the question of opening global talks on international economic cooperation for development. These talks are blocked by major Western powers led by the USA. A joint statement of the delegations of Belorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia, read at the meeting, points out that the CMEA member countries advocate the early beginning of these talks in the interests of equal international economic cooperation, the fulfillment of the U.N. decisions on restructuring international economic relations, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Summing up the results of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, session Chairman Paul Lusaka of Zambia noted that despite a number of unresolved questions, the session had on the whole justified the hopes of the peoples, primarily because it had discussed all the aspects of the arms race and the nuclear threat and analyzed the realities of the nuclear age.

In the course of the session delegates of the international community examined about 140 of the more urgent problems of the present-day world, in particular, questions of removing the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race on earth and preventing the militarization of space, and the improvement of the international climate. The session made a tangible contribution to the cause of peace and progress thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and many developing states.

The Soviet initiatives on using space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the good of man, and on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism or any actions of states aimed at subverting the socio-political system in other sovereign countries won broad support at the session. Representatives of the international community strongly denounced the aggressive policy of the USA and a number of its closest partners, who took an openly obstructionist stand at that session as well, trying to hamper the joint efforts to resolve the outstanding problems of our time.

BOVIN EXAMINES ROLE OF NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

PM171509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer A. Bovin: "Meeting in Luanda"]

[Text] A conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries was held in Luanda recently. The ministers exchanged opinions on the general political and economic situation in the world and discussed some questions connected with holding the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state and government next year.

The year 1986 is a jubilee one for the Nonaligned Movement. It was formed as an independent political movement in Belgrade in 1961. Outstanding figures like Tito, Nehru, Sukarno, and Al-Nasir stood at the forefront of nonalignment. They were clearly aware of the threats presented to mankind by the cold war, the arms race, and the world community's division into opposing military-political groupings. They saw the essence of nonalignment not in adopting a neutral, intermediate stance between the forces of war and peace, reaction and progress, but in forming a broad front of states opposing imperialism and colonialism, diktat and violence in international affairs, and coming out for the right of each people freely to determine its fate and to take an active part in resolving the problems facing all mankind.

In 25 years the Nonaligned Movement has become a major and important factor of world politics. Whereas in Belgrade 28 countries were represented, 3 of them as observers, representatives of 117 countries, of which 10 were observers and 10 guests, took part in the work of the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state and government in Delhi in 1983.

The Nonaligned Movement is characterized by its extraordinary variety and diversity. Socialist and capitalist states, republics and monarchies, progressive, revolutionary regimes and obviously conservative regimes operate within its framework. Naturally, this diversity of ideologies, political views, and social ideals gives rise to complications, contradictions, and clashes of views and approaches. However, centripetal forces are gaining the upper hand over centrifugal forces. An understanding prevails, although the degree and depth of this understanding varies from one country to the next, concerning the fact that only by joint efforts and joint actions is it possible to defend peace, to counter neocolonialism, and to seek the democratization of international political and economic relations.

But, evidently feeling a need to define nonalignment's political boundaries more precisely, the members of the movement agreed to adopt five criteria of nonalignment:

1. A country must pursue an independent policy based on coexistence between states with different political and social systems and on nonalignment, or display a tendency to adopt this policy.

2. A country must constantly support national independence movements.

3. A country must not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded within the context of the conflict between the great powers.

4. If a country concludes a bilateral military agreement with any of the great powers or is a member of a regional defensive alliance, this agreement or this alliance must not be concluded within the context of the conflict between the great powers.

5. If the country has handed over a military base to any other country, this transfer must not be made within the context of the conflict between the great powers.

As we can see, the criteria are quite elastic. Sometimes it is hard to capture the precise border separating a tendency toward nonalignment from a tendency toward alignment. Nor it is always easy to make out whether a particular military alliance is multilateral or bilateral, especially an alliance with a great power, or whether it is "within the context of the conflict between the great powers" or outside this context.

In practice the political purport of such flexible criteria is perfectly understandable. They are designed to lower the threshold for association to nonalignment and thus create conditions for the maxium expansion of the movement's ranks. And that is probably correct. Because the struggle against the world's division into military-political blocs, against spheres of influence, and against interference in internal affairs, that struggle "within the context" of the present-day situation is essentially a struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. And the more peoples, countries, and organizations that take part in this struggle, the better the chances of winning the main battle mankind is waging -- the battle for survival, for the continuation of its own history.

But talk on the thrust of the problem demands an important stipulation. "The context of the conflict between the great powers," which is regarded as a kind of system of political coordinates, is unconvincing from the scientific, sociological viewpoint. An analysis of events in this "context" simplifies to put it mildly, the real situation. The conflict between the United States and the USSR, which is in fact what is in question, does not exist "of itself" and cannot be explained merely in the traditional terms of "state interests." This conflict is an external expression -- the most marked, the most obvious expression, it is true -- of the world antagonism between the two types of social systems, two types of civilizations: capitalism and socialism. And strictly speaking, no political action, event, or movement of any importance can be viewed outside this "context." This is not a context, it is the essence of the times in which we are plunged, the essence of the historical era we are living in.

The fact that within the context of the possible annihilation of mankind the struggle between the two types of civilizations can and must be waged in civilized forms is another matter. That is the aim of the course toward detente and peaceful coexistence, which organically includes the ending of the arms race, the dissolution of military blocs, and a radical transformation of international relations on the basis of democratic, truly equal, principles. In setting out these noble aims and actively struggling to attain them, the Nonaligned Movement takes part in resolving the main problem of the present-day.

Any journey begins with the first steps. These steps right now are, first, the prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests and, second, the prevention of the arms race in space. He who refuses to take these steps is cutting off the path toward detente, disarmament, and international stability. And the Soviet Union rates highly the fact that the Nonaligned Movement is resolutely demanding that the nuclear madness be halted and that people stop and abolish the "star wars" program. All these questions concern not only the USSR and the United States, not only the nuclear powers -- they have a direct bearing on all peoples and states. And that is why all peoples and states must raise their voices in defense of peace, in defence of their future. In focusing world public attention on this, the Nonaligned Movement is displaying its political maturity.

Now let's return to the Angolan capital. A special place in the conference's work has been taken by the question of the venue for the next meeting of nonaligned needs of state and government. Baghdad's nomination, which had been previously agreed, was withdrawn by Baghdad itself because of the continuing Iran-Iraq war. There were many candidates: Belgrade, Damascus, Tripoli, Pyongyang. Not long before the Luanda meeting Belgrade and Jakarta were viewed as real candidates. It was considered that Belgrade had in its favor the jubilee nature of the next meeting; it would be logical to hold it where the Nonaligned Movement was designed. Jakarta has in its favor its acknowledged role as one of the founders of the movement plus the fact that the Indonesian capital has never before received the nonaligned leaders.

The choice of venue is not only a matter of prestige. The country which plays host to the heads of state and government becomes, until the next summit conference, the chairman of the movement and can correspondingly exert definite influence on the state of affairs in the movement. The formal difficulty is that all decisions at the nonaligned countries' meetings are taken on the basis of consensus, of common agreement. That is, one vote "against" outweighs all votes "for." With the diversity of opinions and positions characteristic of the nonaligned countries, the search for a compromise, a common denominator, and common platform is a very complex and delicate process.

Literally days before the meeting, Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, was nominated. After intensive, mostly unofficial, talks, no one objected to Harare. Apart from anything else, this choice emphasized that the situation in southern Africa will be the focus of the nonaligned countries' attention.

The nuclear age is both a triumph for mankind and a mortal danger to it. The desire for sociopolitical revenge, which defines U.S. policy, has caused the crisis of detente, jeopardized the existing limiters to the arms race, and encouraged the multinational corporations' neocolonialist expansion. The burden of militarism suppresses and stifles social progress. The sword of Damocles of a universal catastrophe continues to loom over us. But a fatal outcome is not inevitable. Mankind wants to defend and can defend itself and its future. That is borne out by the policy and potential of the socialist states. That is borne out by the growth of the antiwar, antinuclear feelings throughout the world. That is also borne out by the anti-imperialist, antimilitarist policy of the Nonaligned Movement.

KUZNETSOV, WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES LEADER MEET

LD181622 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 18 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has received in the Kremlin the secretary general of the World Council of Churches Emilio Castro.

The talk was held which was attended by Filaret, metropolitan of Minsk and Belorussia, chairman of the Department of External Church Relations.

IZVESTIYA CITES TOLKUNOV AT IPU CONFERENCE

PM111429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "On the Day's Topics": "With Concern for the Fate of the Planet"]

[Excerpts] Ottawa, 7 Sep -- At the 74th IPU Conference which is under way here, a general discussion has started on the political and socioeconomic situation in the world.

The delegates from almost 100 countries are focusing attention on very important problems, such as: the arms race, which is being stepped up through the fault of the United States; the search for ways to avert nuclear catastrophe; the situation in the planet's "hot spots" -- the Near East, southern Africa, and Central America; the predatory policy of the international banks and multinational corporations; and the urgent need to restructure international economic relations on a just and equitable basis.

L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, stressed that war must be combated so that it never begins, and combated jointly "Primarily it is necessary to halt mankind's slide into the abyss of nuclear conflict and return to the policy of detente and of the smoothing of relations between East and West, primarily Soviet-American relations." The Soviet parliamentarian recalled the important peace initiatives put forward in recent years by the Soviet Union, including the recent decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear explosions, and noted the importance of the Soviet proposal "On International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Space in Conditions of Its Nonmilitarization," which will be examined at the 40th UN General Assembly session.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS FOR 'FIRST-STRIKE' USE

LD190814 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 19 Sep 85

["Binary Weapons -- A Danger to Europe and the Whole World" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- After testing nuclear weapons and holding real-target tests of an anti-satellite ASAT system the American Administration is now starting large-scale production of binary weapons, a qualitatively new deadly variety of chemical weapons, said Major General Anatoliy Kuntsevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, expert of the USSR Defence Ministry. He was speaking today at a press-conference at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry. The matter concerns concretely the production of "Big Eye" chemical bombs and 155-mm binary artillery shells.

Washington's step as regards binary weapons is a direct continuation of its militaristic policy. Under U.S. military strategy binary weapons are intended for offensive operations and for first-strike use, Anatoliy Kuntsevich stressed. So this weapon becomes a strategic one in the American arsenal of means for waging a war.

Even when used in very small quantities, binary chemical mixtures affect deep-going processes in man's organism, particularly his nervous system, and thus kill or cripple people. Binary means are designed exclusively for exterminating manpower and civilian population while leaving material values untouched.

The danger of binary weapons also lies in the fact that there appears now a realistic possibility for developing new types of toxic agents, up to ethnic weapons, by secretly varying components of binary munitions.

Implementation of the programme for "large-scale equipment" of the American Army with a new generation of chemical weapons, binary ones, will almost double the stocks of this "noiseless" weaponry of death in the U.S. arsenal -- from 3 million to 5 million units of chemical munitions (artillery shells, missiles, bombs, etc.).

The U.S. binary program constitutes a particular threat to Europe. Washington does not bother to conceal that it is planned to deploy binary weapons in Western European countries, first of all in West Germany, Britain, Italy and Turkey. This would threaten Europe with its potential transformation into a theater of chemical warfare in which, by the logic of things, the civilian population would become the main victim in the first place, Anatoliy Kuntsevich said. Thus, Western Europe becomes a dual hostage of the Pentagon, first a nuclear one, and now -- a chemical one as well.

At the same time binary chemical weapons constitute a real threat to the countries and peoples in other regions of the world.

Although the production of a new generation of chemical weapons has not started yet, NATO strategists are already making plans for the deployment of binary munitions and have even begun trying out modes of its combat use. The autumn Forge-85 exercises are in progress in West German territories these days. During these exercises U.S. and West German formations and units are training how to perform missions involving the use of chemical weapons, including binary weapons.

The U.S. decision is being taken in the conditions, Anatoliy Kuntsevich stressed, when delegations attending the Geneva Conference on Disarmament began practical efforts to formulate articles of a future convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of their stockpiles.

Thus, another serious barrier is being put up in the way of the effort to draft an international agreement on that matter.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns plans of production and deployment of binary chemical weapons. It was and is doing everything possible to ensure an early prohibition of chemical weapons of all types and the elimination of the existing stockpiles of such weapons. The Soviet Union has never handed them over to other countries. Having been one of the first to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use of chemical weapons, the USSR has been consistently advocating its strict observance by everyone.

At the conference on disarmament the USSR is consistently working for the drafting of an international convention that would ban chemical weapons the world over. At the same time, the Soviet Union is prepared to resolve that problem on a regional basis as well, proceeding from the premise that the implementation of such partial measures would promote efforts made on a world-wide scale. At one with other Warsaw Treaty member-states the Soviet Union actively comes out in favor of freeing Europe of chemical weapons and supports the idea of the establishment in Europe of a zone free from such weapons.

PRAVDA: U.S. Plans 'Sinister'

PM171540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "Caution, Gases!"]

[Text] Yet another crime against humanity is being prepared in Washington. The United States is accelerating the production of toxic agents, one of the most terrifying and dangerous types of weapons, and placing them in the Pentagon's armory. Furthermore, in order to establish its NATO allies even more firmly as its hostages and make it possible to operate with impunity from their territory, the United States is preparing to deploy new types of these weapons in West Europe.

Specifically, it is now a matter of binary neuroparalytic toxic agents [Moscow PRAVDA 14 September Second Edition has "charges" instead of "agents"]. After a semblance of "serious struggle," in July the Senate and House of Representatives Conference Commission approved the resumption of production of these toxic agents (they were banned in 1969). The question of appropriations for the production of these inhuman weapons is now under discussion on Capitol hill. Initially, the administration demanded about $160 million for the Pentagon. But these are just the "flowers." The poisonous "berries" are yet to come. The entire program for the modernization of the U.S. military-chemical arsenal will, according to U.S. specialists themselves, cost taxpayers more than $10 billion over a 5-year period.

It is perfectly obvious that Washington is seriously preparing for chemical warfare. And the most cynical point is that it is preparing to wage it from other people's territory. Already 1 out of 10 chemical munitions in the Pentagon's arsenal is stationed in Europe. The FRG, for example, is literally crammed with thousands of tons of chemical munitions. In the same way as with the neutron bomb in the past, Washington is now preparing to turn Europe's cities into lifeless sites with neuroparalytic toxic agents.

But the Europeans have no intention at all of allowing their continent to become Washington's "theater of chemical warfare." In the FRG itself, the Social Democrat, Free Democrat, and Green factions have already spoken out in the Bundestag against the deployment of binary toxic agents. Protests are also spreading in other West European countries.

Attention everywhere has focused on the position of the Soviet Union, which, in the event of a zone free from chemical weapons being established in central Europe, would be prepared to guarantee and respect the status of such a zone. According to a U.S. television commentator, the Soviet approach "strikes at the very core of the Reagan administration's arguments in favor of resuming the production of chemical weapons."

The sinister plans of the U.S. military cannot be tolerated. The hand of the poisoners must be stopped. It must be stopped before it is too late.

TASS CRITICIZES WICK, USIA ON SDI PROGRAM

LD182217 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1059 GMT 18 Sep 85

[TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- As reported from Washington, the U.S. Administration has engaged the USIA news agency to publicize the SDI program. On instructions from the White House, the USIA has organized a special 10-day trip to the United States for a group of "necessary journalists and political observers" from the countries of Western Europe. As a personal letter from USIA Director Wick reads, this trip was organized following "complaints that the foreign mass media covers events and activities connected with the 'star wars' program in an improper manner." He expressed the hope that after the visit "these European journalists will better understand and report these complicated matters in question in the correct direction."

What "correct" coverage of the Reagan program of preparations for "star wars" means from Washington's viewpoint is not a secret. Impudently distorting the facts, the Washington administration, and also in its wake the bourgeois American-NATO propaganda, has long been trying to depict the most dangerous U.S. line of militarizing space as virtually "an alternative to the nuclear threat," although it is more than evident that the creation of space strike weapons can only undermine stability in the world, and open channels for an unbridled, primarily strategic, nuclear arms race.

The fact that the USIA is now exerting special efforts to try to turn white into black is no accident. After all, the USIA (staff of over 8,000, budget for the 1986 fiscal year of over $970 million) is a true headquarters of misinformers, the main mouthpiece of American foreign policy propaganda. It is precisely the USIA which, fulfilling the commands of the White House, while closely interacting with the State Department, the Pentagon, and the CIA, acts as the organizer of psychological war against socialism, and, attempting to create "provision of propaganda" for Washington's aggressive military-strategic concepts, wages massive ideological attacks on the forces of peace and progress. In 6 years, almost 27,000 people who visited the United States at the invitation of the USIA were subjected to a sophisticated working over. In 1985 alone, it is proposed to spend over $120 million on "educating foreign guests." It is typical that among those who come especially willingly to the United States for training by the ideological subversives from Mr Wick's department are representatives of the Salvadoran military, fascist thugs from Chile, adherents of the "American way of life" from Haiti and Guatemala -- countries where there are antipopular juntas which usurped power thanks to U.S. support.

Of course, the USIA is not only organizing the ideological working over of its "clients" in the United States -- it is systematically and profusely publishing and disseminating different kinds of material aimed at misinforming the public. Examples of this? Here are just two.

First, the mass-produced brochure "Nuclear Forces of Intermediate Range: Questions and Answers". The cornerstone of this opus is the argument -- as false as it is infuriating -- about "the peace-loving attitude of the United States and NATO," which is allegedly confronted by an "aggressive Moscow." The second example: A series of brochures and booklets under the common title "The Policy of the United States in Central America and the Caribbean Basin," and as an example of such "support"...U.S. aggression against Grenada is cited.

U.S. President Reagan, giving a speech at a ceremony on the occasion of the establishment of the so-called "National Endowment for Democracy," which is under the jurisdiction of the USIA, announced that, in his words, "Since Americans are the heirs of the Yankee traders who knew how to sell their goods so well," so Washington should just as deftly "sell the principles of American democracy," and in this matter (?he) "will show no inhibitions." And the newly-appeared "crusaders" of the USIA certainly have no inhibitions -- right now, as we see, they are industriously working on the "necessary journalists" from Western Europe, trying to justify Washington's dangerous course toward turning space into an arena of militaristic adventures. The misinformers of the USIA do not spare resources or hard work, but they are clearly forgetting one thing: A lie remains a lie, no matter how many times it is repeated.

WEINBERGER AGAINST IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM171237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Palladin: "United States; They Are Nurturing Hatred"]

[Text] Washington -- The anti-Utopian novel "1984," popular in the West, depicts a state in which "hate days" were held regularly. Similar events are also organized in the United States today.

The latest "week of hate" for our country has just ended. It was opened by the White House incumbent, who, on the radio last Monday, came out with "sayings of Lenin" concocted in Washington. And Defense Secretary Weinberger imparted his new anti-Soviet fabrications to his fellow citizens under cover of the "hate week."

In the "Face the Nation" television program, he claimed that representatives of the U.S. military mission in the GDR had been subjected to an attack by Soviet servicemen who, he said, kept the Americans at gunpoint for 9 hours. According to a report by the local WTOP radio station, the Pentagon chief's latest story has bewildered even the State Department which, obviously embarrassed for the high-ranking fantasist, was obliged to acknowledge that in fact the Soviet servicemen had helped the Americans to drag a truck from a ditch and the 9 hours Weinberger mentions merely represented the time the representatives of the U.S. military mission were absent from their base.

Why did the Pentagon chief need this deliberate lie? The answer is given by the U.S. press, which cites Weinberger among the fierce opponents of the slighrest improvement in relations with the USSR.

'Incorrigible Militarist'

PM190844 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5

[Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin article: "The Pentagon Chief's Exhortations"]

[Text] Hardly a week goes by without some high-ranking U.S. Administration member speaking on the favorite subject of the "Soviet military threat."

But U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is particularly diligent. And what a multitude of fears he arouses in "defenseless and poor" America and its allies. "Soviet expansion is threatening... the United States." The Soviet military threat endangers the vitally important interests of all free countries...." There are countless such statements by him.

Thus, a few days ago Weinberger gave a speech at the convention of the reactionary "American Legion" organization. Turning to the period of the seventies, the Pentagon chief described it as "lamentable" for the U.S. Armed Forces. He hypocritically grieved over America's alleged "unilateral disarmament" while, in his words, the Soviet Union was intensively arming itself.

There is no need to repeat all of the U.S. defense secretary's fabrications on this account. It is more important to know why all this was said.

The point of his remarks boils down to the fact that he has demanded more support from the U.S. Congress for the administration in the sphere of the creation of new strategic arms and the resumption of the production of chemical weapons, and binary weapons in particular. He has also fought for further growth of the military budget both in the next fiscal year and in subsequent years. Of course, publicity for the militarist "star wars" program was essential. He declared: "I assure you that we will never give up our right to conduct scientific research within the SDI framework."

The arms race in the United States did not slacken in the seventies. And now its pace has increased still further. People in Washington entertain hopes of attaining military superiority and even winning a nuclear war. The Pentagon chief openly declared in his speech: "If our forces have to fight, they must win."

This is how people across the ocean react to the Soviet peace initiatives. Pretending that he has never heard anything about them, Weinberger assured his audience: "The Russians did not return to the negotiating table out of good will. They were forced to do so by SDI and the mondernization of our Armed Forces."

Yes, it is impossible to say that the address by the Pentagon chief -- one of the highest ranking members of the incumbent Washington administration -- was imbued with a sense of responsibility to his own and other peoples. His speech was rather reminiscent of the exhortations of an incorrigible militarist. These things must not be trifled with in the nuclear age.

TASS NOTES U.S. PLAN FOR CRUISE MISSILES IN FRG

LD171732 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, September 17 TASS -- A spokesman for the command of the U.S. Air Force in Ramstein, Rheinland-Pfalz, has said that 96 U.S. cruise missiles would be deployed in West Germany starting 1987. An area close to the populated locality of Wueschheim, fifteen kilometers away from the U.S. military airfield of Hahn, was chosen as the site for the new weapons. Preparatory work has been under way for a long time to build launch pads and auxiliary facilities for the weapons in the area of the planned installation of the cruise missiles.

TASS NOTES CHINESE PARTY CONFERENCE OPENING

LD180650 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 18 TASS -- An all-China conference of the Communist Party of China has opened in the House of People's Assemblies here today. As reported by XINHUA agency, it was opened by General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang. The premier of the CPR State Council Zhao Ziyang presented draft proposals of the CPC Central Committee concerning the main directions of the CPR's Seventh Five-Year Plan.

PRC AMBASSADOR ATTENDS MOSCOW SOIREE 16 SEP

OW181423 Moscow in Mandarian to China 1600 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] A soiree was held on 16 September in the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow for verteran servicemen who took part in the liberation of northeast China and Korea in August 1945 and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society.

The soiree was jointly sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, the USSR Veterans Association, anf the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Bernov, deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, delivered an opening address at the soiree. (Titorenko), Director of the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report on the 40th anniversary of the triumph over Japanese militarism. Others speaking at the soiree were veteran servicemen; Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union; Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Gurbadam, Mongolian charge d'affaires ad iterim to the Soviet Union.

The participants watched programs of performances by Soviet artists.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC

LD061039 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 6 TASS -- French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas has ended his visit to China, during which he met Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and also had talks with Wu Xuequian, minister of foreign affairs of China. During the talks the sides exchanged opinions on the problems of East-West and North-South relations. The Chinese press reports that the two sides "have identical or close views of basic international problems."

Roland Dumas said at a press conference in Beijing that the Chinese side supported France's Eureka project. The external relations minister also said that China expected to benefit by that project, in particular, to get more extensive technology supplies and technical know-how from Western Europe. According to him, the Chinese side did not raise at the talks the question of French nuclear weapon tests in the Pacific or the mining of the Rainbow Warrior ship in New Zealand.

It was stated that the French side was prepared to give China assistance in its modernization program, especially in such fields as atomic power engineering, space research, transport and communications.

OFFICER GIVES ACCOUNT OF MILITARY LIFE IN DRA

PM060941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 85 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel G.A. Goncharuk article under the rubric "Our Soviet Way of Life": "There Is No Such Thing as Other People's Misfortunes" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Whenever he has to fill in a form, Lieutenant Colonel Grigoriy Alekseyevich Goncharuk enters "1941" in the "year of birth" section. He was born in October, while our native soil was being trampled by the fascist occupiers. His father was far away from the family, having donned the soldier's greatcoat in July. Years have passed and Grigoriy Goncharuk, the frontline soldier's son, has linked his fate forever with the Soviet Army. He served as chief of the political section of a motor vehicle unit as part of the limited contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan. He has been awarded the order "For Services to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," third class.

"There is no such thing as other people's sorrow" -- this is what my comrade Colonel Yevgeniy Yefremovich Litovchenko, with whom I became friends while serving together in Afghanistan, liked to repeat. And he would invariably add: "This is an inborn trait in our character."

These words were not just a bombastic sentence for Col Litovchenko. His father was one of 10 brothers. They all served at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Those who survived returned to their home. They made their way back from Germany and Czechoslovakia, having marched across "half of Europe" and "half of the world," visiting Manchuria's volcanoes along the way.

Time passed, and the surname Litovchenko appeared again in the personnel lists of units and ships of the Soviet Armed Forces. The frontline soldiers were replaced by their sons. There were occasions when they refined their military skills in the course of joint exercises and maneuvers with servicemen from the fraternal armies of Warsaw Pact countries. Just as it happened with the Soviet soldiers who liberated Europe's peoples from fascism, the sense of international duty flowed into specific deeds. It was in no way accidental that Officer A. Litovchenko assisted Vietnamese servicemen in mastering new equipment at the request of the Vietnamese people, who had been subjected to rapacious attacks by the American aggressors. Nor was it an accident that 10 years later his cousin, Ye. Litovchenko, led motor vehicle convoys with grain and medicines to Afghan villages through ambushes by dushman gangs. This means that Col Litovchenko was speaking forthrightly; internationalism is a hereditary feature in their family. For its members, as for all Soviet people, internationalism has become a conscious feeling calling for action.

The innermost sources of this noble feeling are rooted in the very nature of the socialist system and its highly humane essence. The ideas of proletarian internationalism have been born aloft on our Leninist party's banner from the day of its birth. These are the ideas in which generations of Soviet people and Soviet servicemen, patriots and internationalists, have been educated. Their boundless loyalty to international duty was manifested with renewed strength during the Great Patriotic War. For over a year, Soviet forces fought fierce battles beyond the motherland's borders. Over 1 million of our valiant servicemen gave their lives for the liberation of enslaved peoples. This should never be forgotten!

The postwar period can also provide much convincing evidence of the Soviet people's inviolable loyalty to international duty. Part of it is the selfless assistance to fraternal socialist countries in building a new life and repulsing hostile actions by imperialism and domestic counterrevolution. Another part of it is the utmost support for the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle, for the peoples in many liberated countries, and much more.

Loyalty to internationalism is manifested in specific deeds. This is particularly obvious for us who have served as part of the limited contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan. Let us say, for example, that our drivers have transported equipment for the Kheyr Khaneh electric power station and electric lights are now burning in the Afghans' homes -- this is nothing but performance of international duty.

With their selfless assistance, the soldiers and officers in the motor vehicle unit where I served from the very first days of my stay in the DRA gained the local population's respect and gratitude. The hundreds of thousands of national economic cargoes which they have transported from the border with the Soviet Union along the difficult desert roads and mountain highways to Kabul and other DRA cities and provinces constitute a weighty contribution to Afghanistan's economic development, the enhancement of its people's prosperity, and its struggle against the counterrevolution.

The Soviet soldiers will dream for a long time to come of those roads where, in addition to steep climbs up hills and descents into valleys, they also came across the vicious treachery of hidden enemies. Our servicemen counter the enemies' schemes and the danger for which they are always on the alert with staunchness, courage, and reciprocal assistance.

...The KAMAZ driven by Junior Sergeant V. Ryashentsev was swept off the road by the stream of the mountain torrent which came out of nowhere. The unconscious driver, dragged out of the cab by a stream of stones and dirt, was being swept toward the abyss. Private V. Piksin immediately threw himself into the torrent. At the very edge of the precipice he caught the junior sergeant and, fighting the elements, brought him out.

There are occasions when the motor vehicle transport servicemen have to use their weapons to ensure the delivery of civilian cargoes to isolated villages. On one such occasion, for example, the vehicle carrying Lieutenant A. Orlov and driven by Sergeant A. Khomovskiy, which was bringing up our convoy's rear, came under dushman fire. The sergeant was wounded, but did not let go of the steering wheel. Even though he was losing blood, he continued driving the vehicle while Lt Orlov provided covering fire for the convoy. For this feat the officer and the sergeant were decorated with Orders of the Red Star.

I can proudly say that at times of mortal danger none of our servicemen are fainthearted. Each one of them understands very well that at those moments he stands in full view of the motherland and the Soviet people, to whom we have sworn an oath of loyalty before the combat banners crowned with immortal glory. Loyalty until the last heartbeat....

Frontline soldiers recall that, even in the fiercest battles, they experienced no greater sorrow than when one of their fellow servicemen died. The dushmans' bullets are in no way different from those that were cast in the Krupp plants. One of them mortally wounded Private Mkrtych Sirunyan while he was covering the exit of a motor vehicle convoy carrying civilian cargo which had come under fire. The bandit's bullet struck both the soldier's heart and the heart of his mother, Laura Sosevna, who lives in Armenia.

On rereading the letter from Mkrtych's mother, which came to the unit after she had received notification of the sorrow which had befallen her, one cannot but bow his head before the courage of this woman, a Soviet person in the full sense of the words.

"I can be proud that I brought up such a son," Laura Sosevna's letter says. "I will be proud of him in the same way as Oleg Koshevoy's and Unan Avetisyan's mothers were proud of them.

In the 18 years of his life Mkrtych, whom I will always miss, passed his main test with honor, without losing his spirit. My son's blood was shed on Afghan soil, which I can no longer consider foreign...."

Private M. Sirunyan was posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Star for his feat. This award to the soldier is also an award to his mother, a Soviet woman-patriot.

We commanders and political workers received many letters from the parents of soldiers and sergeants serving in our unit. Most of them contained no lofty words, but more often that not expressed a concern for their sons which can be understood by everyone. But between the unpretentious, "homely" lines one invariably perceives that our servicemen's parents profoundly understand the importance and necessity to perform international duty. Boundless loyalty to this lofty duty has for a long time been an inalienable and vivid feature of our Soviet way of life.

Bourgeois propaganda is trying by all means to misrepresent and defame the Soviet serviceman's mission in the DRA. But, people can tell their friends from the enemies by deeds and not by words. Only a friendly person can act like, for example, Senior Lieutenant N. Moroz. Traveling in a motor vehicle convoy, he saw dushmans plundering Afghan vehicles. The Soviet officer at once hastened to help the victims.

Another example. An Afghan boy came across a homemade mine and it almost exploded in his hands. Once again a Soviet officer, Mirzoakhmed Alimov, came to help. He drove the boy to a hospital.

People say that good news travels on wings. And it is the good news about Soviet people which opens the hearts of the Afghans, for whom the purpose of an act is easier to understand than cleverly concocted mendacious sentences.

As a rule, quite a few problems and issues needing joint discussion and solution arise among people living in close proximity. So it is in our relations with the local Afghan population. These sincere and friendly relations are one of the key load-bearing components in the structure of Soviet-Afghan friendship.

Once we organized what we used to call an Afghan-Soviet "jirgah" which was attended by Soviet officers in addition to representatives of state authority and village elders. A businesslike conversation took place, following which there was an improvement in our medical assistance to the local population and our participation in ensuring an uninterrupted water supply for the village.

The Soviet soldier in the DRA is primarily a reliable friend, helping the Afghan people build a new life. Not everybody likes our friendship. Not everybody likes the fact that independent Afghanistan has chosen the path of democratic transformations in its development. This is why there are still explosions on the highways along which our motor transport servicemen convey civilian cargoes to distant settlements. But the Soviet soldiers, loyal to international duty, counter intrigues by the Afghan people's enemies with the staunchness and courage inherited from their fathers and grandfathers.

Recently I was seen off on my way back home. It was not only my fellow servicemen who saw me off, the village elders also came to say a good word to the "Shuravi" before he embarked on the long journey.

RUSAKOV MEETS WITH SRV PARTY CADRE DELEGATION

OW181437 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] In following through with implementation of a plan on relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], a CPV cadre delegation, headed by Comrade Le Phuac Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from 7-18 September.

The Vietnamese delegation sought to learn from the organizational experience of the CPSU in its effort to carry out economic and social policies. The Vietnamese comrades had exchanges of views and meetings at the offices of the Organizational Party Work Department under the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, the Social Sciences Institute, and the Novorossiyk and Orekhovo Zuyevo City Party Committees. They also visited a number of enterprises, agricultural installations, and scientific agencies.

The Vietnamese delegation was received by, and had a friendly talk with Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

HARD LABOR FOR VIETNAMESE IN USSR DENIED

PM030734 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 34, Aug 85 pp 12-13

[Vladimir Godyna article: "Training Skilled Workers"]

[Excerpts] The 40th anniversary of the victory of the popular-democratic revolution in Vietnam, commemorated on August 19, is a joyous occasion not only for the people of Vietnam, but for all their numerous friends, including the Soviet Union, as well.

One of the basic principles underlying Soviet-Vietnamese relations is proletarian internationalism. It is at work in all the areas in which we cooperate. The following report deals with one of its forms -- the training of skilled workers.

Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in training skilled workers goes back several decades. Since 1954 we have trained upwards of 30,000 Vietnamese workers. This has been a tangible boost to the working class of a country that is fulfilling a programme of socialist industrialization. The Soviet-Vietnamese intergovernmental agreement signed in April 1981 has the same object -- that of helping Vietnam to familiarize its workers with modern techniques and technology, and progressive forms and methods of labour. The novelty of this agreement lies in the fact that the training takes place in the Soviet Union, on site at key enterprises in the coal mining, automobile, mechanical engineering, light and other basic industries, and covers 70 of the main skilled occupations.

The young men and women from Vietnam, of whom there are almost 20,000, enjoy all the rights guaranteed by the Fundamental Law of our country and the Law on the Legal Status of Foreign Nationals. Matters such as labour conditions and protection, length of the working day and wages conform to Soviet labour laws. The Vietnamese workers have their own party, trade union and youth organizations. Another noteworthy fact is that they work, for the most part, in the Soviet republics where the natural and climatic conditions are best suited to them -- southern Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenia and the Ukraine.

The Vietnamese girls in Poltava are learning to be textile workers. They feel genuinely at home in the Ukraine. Of course, this did not come about all at once. First, there were the initial difficulties in communication as they did not speak Russian or Ukrainian. However, a three-month preparatory course in Russian helped remove this barrier. Then, they recall, lectures in their special disciplines began. The trainees at the same time were taught the basics of their trade in the workshops of the cotton mill named in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution.

The fantasies of U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, who alleges that in the Soviet Union the Vietnamese are forced to do hard labour, sound crazy to the young men from Vietnam, whom I met at the Kharkov motor works. They have been in Kharkov since 1983. They came without skills, but when they leave they will be fitters, turners, or milling-machine operators. The conditions in which the Vietnamese workers live also give the lie to Mr Weinberger. Both in Poltava and Kharkov their earnings are no less than those of the local people. In both cities they live in comfortable hostels, with all conveniences, and every facility for study and sport; they have good libraries always well stocked with Vietnamese books and newspapers. They go regularly to the theatre and cinema, spend their holidays in sanatoria, rest homes and hotels, or touring the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese Minister of Labour Dao Thien Thi, speaking of the morale of the envoys of his country in the U.S.S.R., has said: "They try hard to master their trades so that when they return to Vietnam, they will be able to contribute to the development of the country."

Time passes imperceptibly. Before you know it, these young Vietnamese men and women will leave for their homeland to work well, as their conscience bids them. But they will always cherish grateful memories of the Soviet Ukraine.

KULIKOV AMONG RECIPIENTS OF DPRK JUBILEE MEDALS

PM161038 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Awards to Soviet Military Leaders"]

[Text] Presentations of the "40 Years of Korean Liberation" jubilee medal to a group of Soviet military leaders took place at the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union 13 September.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, warmly congratulated the recipients. Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, spoke in reply.

The award ceremony was attended by Major General Kim Hak Sang, military, naval, and air force attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

POLES ARREST SUSPECT FOR 'CLANDESTINE ACTIVITIES'

LD190901 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, September 19 TASS -- The Polish News Agency PAP reports that the security service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Polish People's Republic detained in Warsaw September 15 Jozef T. who had been released under the 1984 amnesty. During the search of the place of his stay, the PAP report says, radio communication systems, a miniature photo camera used in intelligence gathering and a large amount of foreign currency were disovered.

Preliminary data testify that the money and the technical equipment were made available to Jozef T. by Western subversive centers in order to support his clandestine activities in Polish territory.

The military prosecutor's office took the decision on a temporary arrest of Jozef T.

PALLAYEV RECEIVES POLISH SUPREME COURT DELEGATION

PM171157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Conversations Held"]

[Text] G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received 13 September a Polish Supreme Court delegation headed by W. Berutowicz, first president of the Supreme Court, which is in the country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Court.

A friendly conversation was held in which USSR Supreme Court Chairman V.I. Terebilov took part.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI ADDRESSES KIEV MEETING 16 SEP

LD171327 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Kiev, September 16 (MTI) -- The Hungarian economic and technical days were ceremoniously opened on Monday [16 September] in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic, by a speech delivered by Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Hungarian Soviet Economic and Technoligical-Scientific Inter-Governmental Cooperation Committee. The guests were greeted in the name of the host by Stanislav Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

In speaking on international issues Jozsef Marjai stressed: "There is a great deal of sympathy, attentiveness and active support manifest in Hungary as regards the peace initiatives of the USSR. We are doing everything that we can for sucess to crown the forthcoming negotiations between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU and the President Reagan of the United States. We hope that the world will be able to return to peaceful co-existence, to detente. This is a prime interest of not only the Hungarian and the huge Soviet people, but also of all people of the world."

In connection with the tasks of building socialism, Jozsef Marjai pointed out the importance of exposing and utilizing the reserves within the national economy. He referred to the fact that the extraordinarily hard winter had caused serious problems in Hungary, too. "Our problems were culminated in the fact that in the most critical days and weeks the import of natural gas and electric power did not envolve in keeping with the plan. The result of the disturbances of the power system was that in the most difficult of times we were forced to introduce temporary restrictions on production on over 260 enterprises of the country.

The significance surplus costs of the hard winter, the surplus imports from the convertible currency zone we were forced to make, and other coerced measures, are a heavy load on the national economy," he said and then stressed the importance of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations. Jozsef Marjai stressed the significance of work related to the coordination of the 1986-1990 plans to both countries. "In keeping with the agreements of principle the USSR has undertaken to deliver energy sources and raw materials on the 1985 level in the years of the coming plan period. In return our country is to supply quality products: We have undertaken a certain modification in our export pattern, and on request of the Soviet partner we are increasing the export of our food economy, light industry and metallurgical industry products. The coordination of the 1986-1990 plans has not yet been concluded. So far we have coordinated a turnover of about fifty thousand million roubles for the five years to come," he pointed out.

During the course of the day Jozsef Marjai held talks with Boris Kachura, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and with Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Tours Kiev, Departs

LD181104 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Kiev, September 17 (MTI) — The exhibition held within the framework of Hungarian economic and technical days in Kiev continued to be the subject of lively interest on Tuesday [17 September]. Visitors included Boris Kachura, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, secretary of the Central Committee, Yevgeniy Kachalovskiy, member of the Political Committee and first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers as well as several ministers of the Ukrainian Government. Hungary's deputy prime minister, Jozsef Marjai also met the guests.

During the couse of the day Jozsef Marjai visited the Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and then called upon a horticultural research institute.

On Tuesday afternoon Jozsef Marjai returned home from Kiev. He was seen off at the airport by, among others, Stanislav Gurenko, deputy prime minister of the Ukraine.

Jozsef Marjai arrived home to Budapest Tuesday evening.

USSR, UK RETALIATORY MEASURES REPORTED

PM181609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Concerning the British Authorities' Provocative Actions"]

[Text] As already reported, retaliatory measures were taken on 14 September by the Soviet side regarding a number of British representatives in the Soviet Union occasioned by the provocative and ill-intentioned actions of the British authorities. In an attempt to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-British relations and to denigrate the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, the Government of Great Britain ordered the expulsion from the country of 25 employees of Soviet institutions in London. The Soviet Union made a resolute protest and demanded that an equal number of British representatives, engaged in activity incompatible with their official status, leave the country.

Despite this, the British authorities are continuing to incite an anti-Soviet campaign resorting to absolutely unacceptable and groundless actions which directly contradict the interests of the improvement of Soviet-British relations. On 16 September they ordered the expulsion of a further six Soviet employees. As is pointed out in a report from the USSR Foreign Ministry, appropriate representations were made to the British ambassador to Moscow. The Soviet Union demanded that a further six British representatives leave the Soviet Union and it expressed the hope that the British side would finally cease the unfriendly actions which are damaging the normal development of mutually advantageous relations between our countries.

USSR Foreign Ministry Statement

PM181551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] The British ambassador to Moscow was summoned to the USSR Foreign Ministry on 18 September where a resolute protest was made to him over the new provocative action regarding a number of Soviet representatives in Britain who were ordered to leave the country on the pretext of totally unfounded and far-fetched allegations. TThese actions, like those which were undertaken on 12 September, attest merely to the reluctance of the British side to cease the malicious campaign of kindling sentiments of mistrust and hostility toward the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policy. It was again pointed out to the ambassador that such ill-intentioned actions are totally at variance with the assertions by the British side that it intends to develop relations with the Soviet Union in a constructive spirit, and they serve only one goal -- the worsening of Soviet-British relations. The entire responsibility for the negative consequences of this rests with the British side.

The Soviet Union is forced once again to draw attention to the continuing illicit [Nedozvolennyy] activity of a number of British representatives in the USSR which is incompatible with their official status, and to demand that they leave the Soviet Union.

The USSR Foreign Ministry expects, the statement says, that the unfriendly actions regarding Soviet representatives in Great Britain will at last be ended, which would make it possible to move toward the development of normal relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain on the basis of mutual respect and mutual advantage in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES FRG STANCE ON SDI

PM171009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by political observer V. Matveyev under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "Running Errands for the Pentagon"]

[Text] If matters continue as they have been developing now in relations between Washington and Bonn, in the very near future the FRG military-industrial complex will be joined to the Pentagon as one of the auxiliary units or sections of the space armaments forge planned in accordance with the Reagan administration's so-called "star wars" program.

Washington's official circles are displaying unconcealed interest in associating the FRG with the work which has begun and which is being planned in the United States to design space strike systems.

The question is being put almost in the form of an ultimatim. U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle recently stated that before the end of the year Bonn must (!) give an answer as to its readiness to participate in the "star wars" program. The Pentagon chief, C. Weinberger, has expressed himself no less categorically on this score. He asserted that "it (the FRG's participation) will cost Bonn nothing...."

What kind of simpletons are these statements geared to? Chancellor Kohl and his government colleagues are speaking publicly of billions of Marks which Bonn will be required to put into this program's fund. But its financial cost is just one aspect of the matter. H. Kohl and his fellow thinkers keep quiet about another which, without exaggeration, may be said to affect the FRG's very destiny.

Why, it is reasonable to ask, is Washington seeking so persistently to ensure that it is primarily the FRG which is harnessed to the chariot which is called the "Strategic Defense Initiative" but which in practice means flinging open the doors into space for the arms race? Is it reckoning on the resources and potential of West German science and technology? That is hardly the main point. The FRG's position as a NATO country which is the main bridgehead for U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe -- this is undoubtedly what is of determining importance for U.S. strategists.

When you have lost your head you don't cry about your hair.... Inasmuch as the FRG already has an arsenal of the most destructive U.S. weapons, why should it not "in the long term" also serve as a base for the space armaments which are being developed across the ocean? That is obviously the reasoning in the brain centers of the U.S. military-industrial complex. How else can the Pentagon's heightened interest in the FRG "running errands" for the United States with regard to developing (and probably deploying) these armaments be explained?

Kohl's government cannot fail to be aware of the role assigned to the FRG by the "star wars" strategists. If there is something in this connection which it fails to comprehend, then it has the opinion of the country's most authoritative scientists, and they are resolutely opposed to the "star wars" program.

How is Bonn acting? It has launched an unseemly game of hide and seek with the public. In public H. Kohl and his supporters are pretending that they are "considering" and "analyzing" the question of whether the FRG should take part in the U.S. program. In practice, without any publicity, steps of a more binding nature are being taken to associate the FRG to the work on space strike armaments.

A large (30-strong) delegation from the FRG has just visited the United States for talks on this question. The trip was designated by official circles in Bonn as a "working mission" and "familiarization visit." It is asserted that if the FRG Government does give any kind of consent it will only be to participate in "research work" with respect to space armaments. In brief, Bonn propaganda is repeating Washington's methods in this respect in an attempt to portray, in an innocuous light, something which is in fact an expansion of the scales of the arms race which threatens to cancel out all efforts to resolve the package of disarmament issues.

The nature of the FRG delegation's visit in the United States is borne out by the very fact that it was headed by Horst Teltschik, Chancellor Kohl's foreign policy adviser. Across the ocean, he and his delegation engaged in what were by no means "theoretical investigations." It was announced that they visited "establishments connected with the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' program."

As is well known, it is precisely at this time that the Pentagon has undertaken the new test on an antisatellite weapon. Further such tests are planned.

This step has caused indignation in the world, including the United States itself. Washington is issuing a challenge to world public opinion which is demanding that governments make our planet safe from the nuclear threat and do not play with something which could cause a catastrophe.

Ruling circles in Bonn, believing that they may win something as a result of association with Washington's militarist plans, are displaying something worse than mere political short-sightedness. They could place their country on a most dangerous brink.

NURIYEV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

PM171133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received G. Haiden, Austrian minister for agriculture and forestry, on 12 September. Questions of cooperation between the two countries in the agricultural sphere were discussed.

V.K. Mesyats, USSR agriculture minister, and H. Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Wheat, Corn To Be Imported

AU161152 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] During his 11 to 13 September visit to Moscow, Agricultural Minister Guenter Haiden, certified engineer, agreed to intensify scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of agriculture. A focal point is the production of hybrid seed corn in Austria for delivery to the USSR. Up to 30,000 tons of corn seed will be grown for this purpose, primarily in Burgenland, in the course of 4 years. In addition a contract on exporting 250,000 tons of wheat from the 1984 harvest was concluded with the Soviet Union.

GROMYKO MEETS FINLAND'S KOIVISTO ON ARRIVAL

LD181333 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on a working visit and for a holiday.

At the airport the guest was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and by other officials.

Message Exchange

LD182201 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and President Mauno Koivisto have exchanged messages on the 30th anniversary tomorrow of the handover of Porkkala. The Soviet side ways that the handover of Porkkala was a mark of the Soviet Union's deep respect and trust in the Finns and their leaders who steadfastly aim for qualitatively new relations with their eastern neighbor.

In a message addressed to Soviet President Andrey Gromyko, President Koivisto says that the handover of Porkkala and the simultaneous extension of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance were an important stage in the development of the trustful neighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. The treaty forms a firm basis for relations, which are unaffected by the development of the international situation, Koivisto's message says.

PRAVDA REPORTS FRENCH DELEGATION'S ALBANIAN VISIT

PM181007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Albanian-French Talks"]

[Text] As the ATA agency reports from Tirana, a French delegation led by J.-M. Baylet, secretary of state to the French minister of external relations, has paid an official visit to Albania. The delegation was accompanied by a large group of businessmen and journalists.

During the Albanian-French talks that were held, the sides exchanged opinions on questions of the further development of links in various spheres of mutual interest, and also on certain aspects of the international situation.

The head of the French delegation was received by A. Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers.

COMMENT ON SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

LD171741 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 85

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] As a result of the parliamentary elections held in Sweden on 15 September, the Social Democratic government led by Olof Palme will remain in office. This party, with the communist Left Party, got nine [as heard] more seats than the bourgeois opposition in the Riksdag. Our observer, Oleg Okulovskiy, writes:

The distribution of seats in parliament shows that the election campaign was tough right to the end. Compared with the last elections, the Social Democrats lost some of their votes. This is mainly because the Social Democratic government has not succeeded in thoroughly solving the pressing problems of the Swedish economy. Another reason should be observed: a total propaganda campaign against the Social Democratic Government, in which big capital invested millions of kronor. One only needs to recall how much money went into the campaign against workers' funds.

Nevertheless, the Swedish electors voted for the program proposed by the Social Democrats, despite the fact that their line on socioeconomic questions is not consistent with the interests of workers. Victory for the socialist parties was determined in large measure by the socioeconomic programs of the bourgeois parties during the election. These programs could only sharply worsen the position of the broad working masses in Sweden. Among the demands of the bourgeois parties was the transfer of state enterprises into private hands, the dissolving of workers' funds, extension of the private sector into health care and reduction of social expenditure. All this could hardly tempt the Swedes to an alternative to the Social Democrats' economic program.

To the Social Democrats' credit there are also achievements; in particular the heavy burden left to them by the nonsocialist coalition government should be mentioned. The budget deficit during the Social Democrats' period in office was reduced from 13 to 7 percent, and industrial production increased by 16.5 percent. In the social field, Sweden turns out to be the only country in Western Europe which has not reduced its social service expenditure in recent years.

And one more thing: If in the socioeconomic field the bourgeois parties promised, groundlessly, a better tomorrow for the Swedes, then in foreign policy the attempts to undermine neutrality aroused serious concern among many Swedes. By voting for the Social Democrats, the Swedes voted for a consistent policy of neutrality, for Swedish participation in the struggle for international security.

CYPRUS FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS TIES ON ANNIVERSARY

LD131627 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Nicosia, September 13 TASS -- A celebration meeting devoted to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Cyprus and the Soviet Union was held here. It was sponsored by the Cyprus-Soviet Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations.

Relations of sincere friendship based on the principles of mutual respect and fruitful cooperation in political, economic and cultural spheres exist between Cyprus and the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou said at the meeting. He stressed that the Soviet Union always declares in support of independence and territorial integrity of the republic. On behalf of the government and people of Cyprus, the minister expressed gratitude to the Soviet Government and Soviet people for that stand. He noted that the past quarter century of diplomatic relations were the years of friendship and harmonious cooperation.

SOKOLOV RECEIVES JORDANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

PM171504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continuing"]

[Text] Lieutenant General F.M. Abu Talib, chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The same day Lt Gen F.M. Abu Talib visited the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum. The Jordanian guest also familiarized himself with the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received Lt Gen F.M. Abu Talib, chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 15 September. A friendly talk was held on questions of mutual interest. Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and, on the Jordanian side, M. Belaaz, Jordanian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

The same day a meeting was held between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and Lt Gen F.M. Abu Talib.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev held a luncheon in honor of Lt Gen F.M. Abu Talib.

In the afternoon the Jordanian guest visited the marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops. Lt Gen F.M. Abu Talib familiarized himself with the training material section and the organization of the training process. Explanations were provided by Marshal of Armored Troops O.A. Losik.

MOSCOW NEWS ON TIES WITH LIBYA, NUCLEAR RESEARCH

PM170911 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 36, 8 Sep 85 (Signed to Press 3 Sep 85) p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "At Friendship House": "USSR-Libya: From a Gas Pipeline to a Nuclear Research Centre"]

[Text] When a conversation turns to Libya, people frequently begin to think at once about oil since the country is very rich in this natural resource. But the revenue, gained from the sale of "black gold" started to be used for raising the common people's welfare only when the country became officially known -- as it is now -- the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This was discussed here at the meeting held to celebrate September Revolution Day -- Libya's national holiday.

The USSR has always politically and economically upheld the progressive government which has come into power in Libya.

Soviet specialists have been working for many years in different sections of the Libyan economy. Cooperation is being carried out in more than 20 different projects.

The USSR helped to build the 600-km-long gas pipeline which is of great importance to Libya. It increased the total length of gas pipelines in the country by one-fourth. No less important is the fact that Libyan people have acquired a trade skill while building it, because the problem of national personnel is one of the most severe problems in the country's economy.

Oil rigs are rising on the Sarir oil fields where in the heart of the Libyan desert, Soviet oilmen are drilling wells. Power transmission lines built with the help of the USSR stretch from hundreds of kilometres.

The USSR renders tangible assistance to Libya to help it explore its natural wealth. Soviet geologists, for example, ahd the task of estimating the country's coal and phosphate resources. Our scientists did soil-ecological exploration over an area of 3.5 million hectares, thus making possible to draw the first soil maps of part of Libya. Soviet specialists also worked out, at Libya's request, a plan for the development through 1995 of high-voltage electric networks in a single power grid, and the general scheme for the development of the country's gas industry till year 2000.

The USSR also is helping Libya to develop its research capability. A nuclear research centre has been built by the USSR in cooperation with Bulgaria, in Tajura, a suburb of Tripoli. The centre has the latest equipment, particularly the Tokamak-type installation, and is the largest research organization of its type in the Arab world.

The trade-economic relations between the USSR and Libya are based on a firm contractual foundation. The agreement on economic and technolgical cooperation between the two countries was signed in 1972 and a trade agreement was signed in 1974. Both agreements are long-term and fully conform to the interest of both countries.

COURT HEARS OF CIA PLANS TO DESTABILIZE NICARAGUA

LD171359 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The Hague, September 17 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan approved in 1981 a CIA plan to destabilise the Nicaraguan Government, said David MacMichael, former agent of this espionage agency of the USA. Speaking at a meeting of the International Court here, at which the United States was charged with pursuing a policy of international terrorism against Nicaragua, he said that this plan provided, specifically, for the dispatch of 1,500 armed mercenaries to Nicaragua by the Central Intelligence Agency. David MacMichael called in question the authenticity of various "documents," prepared by the CIA, on the training of Salvadoran insurgents in Nicaragua.

Evidence was also presented by Professor Michael Glennon of the University of Cincinnati, who was an advisor on the U.S. Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs in the period between 1977 and 1980. He said the United States was morally responsible for the crimes committed by Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries in Sandino's homeland. M. Glennon presented eyewitness accounts of these crimes by the CIA-financed "Contras."

PINOCHET INTRANSIGENT TOWARD NATIONAL ACCORD

PY171932 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Commentary by Jose Miguel Varas]

[Text] Three people dead, an undetermined number of injured, and 400 detainees; this is Pinochet's most recent contribution to the national reconciliation. Let no one tell us that those who did it were the victims, or that if we do not want the police to shoot at the people we should stay home, our arms folded, doing nothing, and giving up our demands for legitimate rights as if we were a flock of sheep. This is exactly what Pinochet wants, in his attempt to illegitimately remain in power, which he seized through violence, and plans to hold at least until 1997. In this task, Pinochet counts on the reliable cooperation of people like Hernol Flores, who has advocated a passive policy of demobilization.

The National Social Communications Directorate (DINACOS), has released a very interesting communique on the national accord for the transition to democracy. At first glance, the terms of this communique appear to be different from the statement by Pinochet, who rejected the accord flatly. DINACOS has patted the center-leftist opposition sectors on the back, and has told them that their initiative is legally in line with the official proposal to restore democracy, in conjunction with the illegal 1980 Constitution. DINACOS has almost congratulated the signatories of the accord on their substantial progress in the process of understanding the advantages of the regime, which is longing for the return of democracy.

There is actually no contradiction between the DINACOS communique and the [word indistinct] by Pinochet. Both the dictator and the people who drew up the DINACOS communique reject anything smelling of real democracy. Neither DINACOS nor Pinochet has the remotest intention of lifting the state of oppression, restoring political freedom, suspending the application of transitory Article 24, putting an end to exile, lifting the political recess, and so forth and so on.

However, the regime's analysts -- we presume General Sinclair is among them -- could see what Pinochet and Merino failed to notice: the possibilities of gaining time by simulating a receptive attitude toward the national accord.

We believe this strongly supports the MDP's [People's Democratic Movement] contention that the accord does not propose any solution leading to the termination of the dictatorship, or meet the current demands for democracy, and that the immediate termination of the Pinochet regime is an essential precondition for the reconciliation of the Chilean people.

The overwhelming majority of Chileans are aware that there can be neither transition nor real progress toward democracy with Pinochet. It was not by chance that during yesterday's demonstrations the slogans demanding the resignation of the tyrant were changed by many people certainly not only by MDP followers.

The people are also aware that without a struggle, the situation will not change and that the dictatorship should be given no truce. Regardless of the disagreements between the political guidelines of the two major opposition sectors, this awareness of the people is spreading to the masses, strengthening the process of understanding and unity at the social base, which is a breeding ground for broader and more decisive mobilizations.

TASS NOTES 'EXOTIC PALM' EXERCISES' CONCLUSION

LD181058 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Havana, September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sereda reporting:

The Pentagon-organized military exercises, code-named 'Exotic Palm', ended in Saint Lucia, a small insular state in the Caribbean. The exercises brought together U.S. and British servicemen and puppet troops and paramilitary formations from English-speaking Caribbean countries which had supported the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October 1983.

In keeping with the scenario of these provocative military games which lasted for five days, the forces involved were to "render assistance" to Saint Lucia that was allegedly "threatened from outside". This is the same false pretext the United States had used to stage its criminal action against Grenada.

Military transport planes, fighters and helicopters of the U.S. Air Force took part in the 'Exotic Palm' exercises alongside U.S. and British naval ships and Coast Guard vessels of the Caribbean states supplied to them by Washington within the framework of the program for the militarization of the region.

Prime Minister John Compton of Saint Lucia told newsmen that such exercises would be held regularly in the future on the territory of the countries parties to the "regional system of security and defense" set up on the initiative on the White House.

AFANASYEV VIEWS PRIORITIES FOR CHANGE IN ECONOMY

Part One

PM171430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[First part of V. Afanasyev article under the rubric "Political Conversations": "On the Acceleration of the Country's Socioeconomic Development" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction; uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The task of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development was set at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and in speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Academician V. G. Afanasyev's political conversations, the first of which is published today, are devoted to the problems of this acceleration.

Soviet people are justly proud of their achievements in the economy and in socio-political and spiritual life. Many thousands of major enterprises have been constructed. Much has been done to enhance the people's material prosperity and spiritual standards. Real per capita incomes have increased fivefold over the last 35 years. We firmly occupy leading positions in the world in many directions of the development of production, science, technology, and culture.

But life does not stand still. It poses more and more new tasks and makes increasingly high demands on the work of all links and all sections of our large and mighty social organism.

1. The Party's Strategic Line

The line of ACCELERATING SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT is the only correct and reliable line that meets present requirements. It is the CPSU's STRATEGIC line. It was elaborated at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is an urgent requirement of the time. It is implacably dictated by both the domestic and the foreign policy situation.

Our time is the time of struggle by the forces of socialism, social progress, and peace against the forces of imperialism, reaction, and war -- a time of competition and opposition, of confrontation between two opposing social systems.

Socialism has already proved its advantages and is fully determined to come out on top in the great historical competition; to come out on top not in the battlefield, nor by the force of arms (the forcible export of revolution is incompatible with the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and the theory of scientific communism); TO COME OUT ON TOP IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND SPIRITUAL SPHERES, to ensure total economic independence from the capitalist world, primarily in strategically important directions. It is impossible to resolve this task without accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The supreme objective and purpose of socialism and communism is man, the increasingly full satisfaction of his material and spiritual requirements, the comprehensive development of his abilities, and their best application to the benefit of society and of man himself. This task, too, can be resolved only along the path of society's accelerated development and comprehensive improvement.

Socialism's peaceful creative aspirations are furiously opposed by the forces of imperialist reaction headed by the United States.

These forces have exacerbated the international situation in the extreme. They are the initiators of the unprecedented arms race. They are the ones who have brought mankind to the brink of a monstrous nuclear conflagration which, if it bursts out, will consume all life and all intelligence on earth. They are are obsessed by a more than dubious idea: to attain military-strategic superiority over us and, from these positions, to dictate their terms and tell us what to do and how to do it. The prevention of such a situation, the defense of the gains of socialism, and the prevention of nuclear war are possible only by CONSTANTLY STRENGTHENING THE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY AND OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. In today's divided world, the strong of the capitalist world do not take the weak into account. And in order to ensure that they do not cease to take us into account, it is necessary to prevent any military-strategic lag. The way to do this is also the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development.

It is obvious that to accelerate means to boost the pace of development of production and of all society. It is, however, possible to accelerate in different ways and on different bases. It is possible to do so on the old or a slightly modernized material and technical base, by constructing more and more new enterprises, increasing the number of personnel, and producing increasingly large quantities of the old customary articles without any particular concern for their quality or for whether they match up to the best world products.

This extensive and predominantly quantitative way is unsuitable for us, if only because it is impossible, using the old material and technical base, to sharply increase the output of high-quality articles satisfying the modern requirements of society and man.

Life's exceptional, unprecedented dynamism, as M.S. Gorbachev noted at the CPS Central Committee April plenum, dictates "the need for further changes and transformations and for the attainment of a new qualitative state of society in the broadest sense of the word. This means primarily scientific and technical renewal of production and attainment of the top world levels of labor productivity. This means improvement of social relations, and primarily economic relations. This means profound changes in the sphere of labor and in people's material and spiritual living conditions. This means activation of the entire system of political and social institutions, deepening of socialist democracy, and self-management [samoupravleniye] by the people."

Thus it is a question of not simply acceleration, but the ACCELERATION OF DEVELOPMENT. Indeed, development in its very essence means profound qualitative changes in material production, and not only there but in other spheres in the life of the society of developed socialism. It is a question of its COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENT AND THUS OF A REAL ADVANCE TOWARD COMMUNISM.

2. Main Lever of Intensification

The development of Soviet society will be determined to a decisive extent by qualitative shifts in the economy and its transfer on to the tracks of INTENSIFICATION. Briefly, the essence of intensification is TO PRODUCE MORE, FASTER, CHEAPER, AND BETTER. The importance of improving output quality is particularly great. This is the only reliable way to increasingly fully satisfy social and personal requirements and overcome the shortages that still exist.

The main lever and means of intensification is THE CARDINAL ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS. It is a question not of improving existing technologies or partially modernizing machines and equipment but of a transition to fundamentally new technological processes and new generations of equipment resulting in a severalfold increase of labor productivity and production efficiency and a considerable improvement in output quality.

These include: automated equipment based on the achievements of microelectronics; flexible production processes capable of being switched rapidly to the manufacture of new products; universal processing centers and robots; and mastery of nuclear fusion, biotechnology, genetic engineering, and information technology.

A key role in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is assigned to MACHINE BUILDING. The party has set the task of boosting the pace of its development, and mainly of improving the quality of machines and devices and updating them in order to sharply increase labor productivity and the return on capital. The reduction of the prime cost both of machines and devices and of the operations they perform is an important direction in quality improvement.

Great significance in the solution of these tasks attaches to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Fundamentally Improve the Technical Standard and Quality of Machine Building Output and Develop Machine Building as the Basis of Scientific and Technical Progress in the 12th 5-year Plan and in the Long Term Through the Year 2000."

The problem of accelerating the development of agriculture and fulfilling the Food Program remains highly acute. Even though positive shifts have occurred here, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing enterprises have opportunities to significantly increase food production. The party demands that these opportunities be utilized as soon as possible. Once again, the application of INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGIES is the main way to sharply increase agricultural production.

The party approaches the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress broadly and comprehensively: from the positions of intensifying the effect of the economic mechanism on the development of science and technology; from the positions of closing the gap between science and production as much as possible; from the positions of improving the training of scientists, designers, planners, and technologists and providing incentives for their labor; from the positions of reorienting people's mentality and shaping a determination to create the most modern models of equipment and technology.

The creation and introduction of new equipment and technology demands a systematic and comprehensive approach. Modern automated and flexible production units, for example, are the results of efforts by scientists, workers, engineers, and specialists from the most varied branches of science, technology, and production. It is not an easy task to pool these efforts and direct them toward the attainment of a common goal. Such a mixed collective resembles an orchestra: Each instrument plays its individual part, and all of them together play a single melody. In order to obtain a harmonious sound, it is expedient to combine the stages of research, development, design, and planning. Science and production associations, engineering centers, and other organizational forms for uniting science and production have given a good account of themselves in this regard.

3. Economic Mechanism and Management System

Another important means of intensification is THE RADICAL IMPROVEMENT AND QUALITATIVE PERFECTION OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM AND OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AS A WHOLE.

The objective of this major work is to create an economic management mechanism capable of decisively accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress and making more efficient use of all available resources. Profits, price formation, credits, financial autonomy -- these are the levers of material and moral incentives which the party is urging be used extensively and sensibly in order to attain this objective.

The improvement of centralized management in the solution of strategic tasks, combined with expansion of the rights and autonomy [samostoyatelnost] of enterprises and associations and enhancement of their responsibility for end results, is the main element in the concept of restructuring the economic mechanism.

The granting of greater rights to leaders and enterprises is dictated by the fact that the scale of the Soviet economy has become truly vast. It is simply impossible to regulate absolutely everything from the center, and this gives rise to the need to grant local leaders the right to make autonomous tactical and operational economic decisions.

In this connection I would like to make what, in our view, is a fundamental remark. We are accustomed to the practice whereby party organs, primarily, must answer for any shortcoming or error. Whenever an enterprise fails to fulfill its plan, or a housing project is handed over unfinished, or the trade network is not supplied with products, or a defective refrigerator has been produced, the [enterprise] party committee or the party raykom, gorkom, or obkom is blamed. Certainly the CPSU is a ruling party, and therefore it and its committees are utlimately responsible for everything. But there are also the leaders of sectors, local soviets, and other organizations who are directly responsible for specific matters. And it is primarily they who must be taken strictly to task for economic irregularities, especially as many of them are Communists.

It is also necessary to improve the system of indicators, both plan and reporting indicators. It is exceptionally important to effect a transition from gross quantitative accounting (volume of output sales in rubles) to qualitative indicators. Marx' formula of reproduction is well known: New value is created only by live labor, while embodied labor (raw and other materials, subassemblies, and so on) is only transferred to the end product's value. Obviously, it is worth our while -- gradually, without hurrying, thinking out and considering each step and each measure, incentive, or condition -- to switch to planning and evaluating the work of enterprises, associations, and ministries in terms of THE REAL CONTRIBUTION they have made to the growth of national assets. It ought to be evaluated not according to the volume of resources they have expended or the number of rubles they have made from "their" output, but primarily according to the volume and quality of this output in physical terms and of its social rather than departmental effect -- in terms of the extent to which this output satisfies the requirements of society and man. In other words, in terms of how much and what kind of use values have been produced.

It must be openly said that some economic managers forget this. Their main concern is to expend more and receive more. However, as M.S. Gorbachev noted at the conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the CPSU Central Committee, "now the 'expenditure' path of economic development dooms the country to stagnation." And he cited eloquent figures and facts in this connection.

Recently the party and the government have made a number of important decisions helping to a greater or lesser extent to overthrow the domination of gross output, rubles, and figures. We have in mind mainly the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Widely Disseminating New Methods of Economic Management and Intensifying Their Impact on the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress." Dozens of ministries and hundreds of enterprises and associations have been transferred to new conditions of economic management. All industry will be transferred to these conditions by 1 January 1987.

The transition from quantity to quality, from an expenditure economy to a rational and efficient one, provides broad opportunities for the application of the latest scientific and technical achievements and the consistent implementation of an integrated technological policy.

The organizational structure of management is being improved, and its obsolete links are being eliminated. The flow of paper is being reduced.

Computers are being used increasingly widely in management.

The management of the agroindustrial complex also needs improving. For this purpose it has been decided to conduct an economic experiment in the improvement of the management system and the economic mechanism in individual RSFSR agroindustrial associations.

Part Two

PM181131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[Second and final part of V. Afanasyev "Political Conversations": "On the Acceleration of the Country's Socioeconomic Development"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] 4. Immediate Reserves

It is impossible to attain a fundamentally new level of production and new forms and means of planning and management at one go, with a dashing cavalry charge. It takes years, an intensive quest, and the creative efforts of the party and the people. Here it will be necessary to pose and resolve more and more new, difficult tasks and to amend them as we go along.

But in order to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development the resources and means -- condierable ones -- are needed right now, today.

Where are they to be found?

Having made an in-depth and comprehensive study of the state of affairs in the country and above all in the national economy, the party has arrived at the conclusion that we possess tremendous reserves and great potential which has not been properly utilized.

Chief among them are organizational-economic and social reserves. Above all, THE ACTIVATION OF THE HUMAN FACTOR: the enhancement of the initiative and creativeness of every Soviet citizen -- from worker, kolkhoz member, and specialist to high-ranking leader -- and the enhancement of organization, order, discipline, and responsibility in all sectors of our building without exception. The party is taking and will continue to take decisive measures to further instill order. TO PURGE OUR LIFE OF ALIEN PHENOMENA HINDERING PROGRESS and of any encroachments upon the interests of society and man, and to strengthen socialist legality.

Measures to combat alcoholism and drunkenness occupy an important place among them. The party will not back down on this extremely complex and important issues. The planned measures will be implemented.

The struggle to instill order everywhere and to strengthen discipline, organization, and responsibility is not a short-term campaign, but the party's consistent, lasting policy. It -- this policy -- is approved and supported by the entire people.

Another great reserve of ours is THE STRICTEST ECONOMY everywhere and in everything; economy of live labor, raw materials, semimanufactures, and energy.

Economy in production and in daily life -- this problem is particularly acute in agriculture, where a lot of produce is lost during harvesting, transportation, storage, processing, and use. It is simply painful to see a very great and quite incomparable asset, bread, being fed to livestock or, still worse, being thrown onto a garbage heap. Production and domestic waste and secondary raw materials (scrap metal, waste paper, and so forth) are underutilized.

At the same time we cannot fail to be gladdened by the fact that more and more new masses of people and enterprise and association collectives are embarking on the campaign for economy and thrift.

Scientific and technical progress is opening up tremendous potential in the cause of economy. The creation and introduction of low-waste and waste-free technologies which save raw materials, energy, and labor is the paramount task. Moreover -- this is very important -- these technologies meet the highest ecological requirements.

Another equally great reserve is THE REVELATION OF, SUPPORT FOR, AND BROAD DISSEMINATION OF PROGRESSIVE EXPERIENCE. We possess rich deposits of this experience, but it happens that, having come into being, the experience remains the property of its authors alone. This sometimes happens when there is no need to go far for experience. For example, two kolkhozes, sovkhozes, or enterprises work under absolutely identical conditions right next to each other. But the results of their work are strikingly different in terms of both quantity and quality. They should go to their neighbor, study the situation there, learn sense, and acquire skill. But they frequently lack either patience or the desire to do so. What a spurt the country would make if laggards drew themselves up to the level of the front-runners and if not one grain of progressive experience were lost.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION is a tested and efficient tool of our building. It has traveled a long and glorious path, from the shock workers of the first 5-year plans and the Stakhanovite movement to the movement for a communist attitude to work.

Literally, during these days we are witnessing the competition that is being mounted for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and, above all, of scientific and technical progress. Its initiator is the collective of the Volga Association for Passenger Car Production ("AVTOVAZ"). This initiative has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. It is receiving wide dissemination. Many enterprises, associations, and ministries are entering into labor competition. It is of a comprehensive nature. Specific pledges precisely defined in time are being adopted to increase production rates, to create the most modern machinery and mechanisms, and to save resources.

It is important to point out that these pledges are being adopted not after, but before the plan is approved. They are higher than the plan outlines, are included in the plan, and acquire the force of law. They are substantiated, calculated, and not subject to amendment. They are further evidence that Soviet people perceive the cause of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development as their own cause.

5. Improvement of Social Relations

The further strengthening and development of the material and technical base on the basis of scientific and technical progress and improved planning and management will serve as a sound basis for the accelerated resolution of social tasks and THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL RELATIONS -- above all, economic and production relations.

In the socialist society, production relations essentially correspond to the nature of production forces. Equally, social forms of distribution accord with their social nature. Nevertheless, certain contradictions -- of course, of a nonantagonistic nature -- occur between them.

Under socialism, production relations constitute a chain of interaction, of economic ties among people, some of whose links do not always keep up with the development of production forces and become obsolete. As a result, they enter into contradictions with production forces and slow down socioeconomic development. It is important to detect and remove these contradictions in good time.

In the late seventies and early eighties the need to change certain links and aspects of production relations was not revealed in good time. This, together with the unfavorable objective conditions (the international situation, the rising cost of resources, and so forth), led to a slowing down of the pace of economic development. This concerns, above all, the forms of production and labor organization, planning, and incentives -- in short, the economic machinery. As we have already seen, the party is taking measures to improve it. The forms of socialist ownership, the system of centralized planning and material incentives, and distribution relations are being improved and strengthened. This is being done in order to unite the immediate producer increasingly organically with the social means of production, to strengthen his feeling of being the collective master of the public wealth, and to activate and optimally combine the interests of the individual, the collective, and society with the interest of the whole people taking the leading role.

The party sees THE STEADY ENHANCEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING as the loftiest reason for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. For this, it is necessary to consistently pursue a policy of strengthening social justice in relations of the distribution of material and spiritual beneifts, to take effective measures to purge the distribution machinery of levling tendencies and unearned income, and to ensure that the material position of every worker and every collective depends directly on the results of their labor.

Deviations from the principle of fairness in distribution and of payment depending on the amount and quality of labor lead to phenomena such as labor and social passiveness, violation of the norms of morality, hidden forms of income redistribution, and the desire to wrest more from society and give it less. It is possible and necessary to combat these phenomena by stepping up control over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption, by means of education, and by the force of law.

The party is improving SOCIETY'S POLITICAL SYSTEM and broadening and deepening democracy and the people's socialist self-management in order to ensure the real, practical participation of ever greater masses of working people in management and in the preparation, discussion, adoption, and implementation of decisions.

Every USSR citizen has the right to participate in management. But different people exercise this right in different ways. Some are professional managers or leaders by trade. Others actively participate in management on a voluntary basis; they work on various kinds of commissions under soviets and in working people's public organizations. Yet others do not take an active part in management by reason of lack of ability, desire, or time.

To widen the circle of managers in order, in the long term, to make all people managers -- this is an important trend in the development of the political system of socialism and socialist self-management.

The enhancement of the role of the soviets; the strengthening of their accountability to the people; the involvement of working people in the daily discussionand resolution of questions of the work of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes: the widening of publicity in the work of party and all organs of power and management; and the activation of the work of numerous public organizations and creative unions -- these are the chief ways to realize this trend.

Broad potential for involving working people in management is opened up by the Law on Labor Collectives, but proper use is still not always made of this potential.

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and scientific and technical progress and the improvement of the economic machinery are creating favorable grounds for resolving THE SOCIAL TASKS of communist building.

The transfer of agriculture to an industrial footing and the introduction of intensive technologies in it are accelerating not only the growth of agricultural production but the resolution of social tasks such as the effacing of the substantial differences between the city and the countryside and between the working class and the peasantry and the development of social homogeneity.

The raising of the cultural and technical level of workers and kolkhoz members, which is dictated by modern production and the scientific revolution, draws people by mental and physical labor closer together and accelerates the surmounting of the substantial differences between them.

6. Acceleration and People

The most important and difficult thing is the reorientation of people's minds, particularly the minds of economic leaders, getting them to tackle the resolution of the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and PHYSICAL REORGANIZATION. Here, as M.S. Gorbachev said, all must reorganize themselves everywhere -- at the center, in the republics, in the oblasts, and in every labor collective.

The force of inertia, conservatism in thinking and action, and the inability or sometimes simply the reluctance to change customary, established work forms and methods and go over to new ones which give the impetus to everything that accords with the requirements of both today and tomorrow still make themselves felt. And this is understandable, for it is far more comfortable to stride serenely along a familar, smooth path. You don't particularly have to think, be creative or daring, or, quite often, taken even judicious risks.

People have different attitudes to what is new. Some accept the new without reservation, sparing no effort, and struggle for it. Others bide their time, waiting to see what happens next, whether there are any measures being taken by the party or another campaign, of which there have been many within our memory. Yet others -- there are not that many of them -- hinder the work, and they must go.

The chief thing is to shape the appropriate mood in the masses, for in the final analysis it is they and not just the leaders who decide whether we succeed in developing the masses' desire and ability to work in the new way, in concentrating their attention on the most important thing, scientific and technical progress.

Socioeconomic development is accelerated for people BY PEOPLE THEMSELVES. Naturally, the more conscientious people are and the better they are prepared mentally, scientifically, and morally, the more successfully the business of acceleration proceeds.

The material basis of acceleration, scientific and technical progress, is not realized of its own accord but by man. It depends to a decisive degree on his knowledge, ability, and production skills.

Founded on the best achievements of science and technology, modern production is making rapidly growing demands not only on machines and technologies but also, above all, on the very workers who create and operate this equipment. A new type of worker is taking shape. Mental effort and creativeness are becoming increasingly important in his work. He is a person with a broad professional horizon and skill, with profound knowledge of the polytechnical foundations of modern production, and capable of quickly mastering the latest equipment and technology. The person's ability to interface with computer equipment and to use it in work and in life is becoming increasingly important. The school reform being implemented in the country is aimed at resolving these tasks.

Higher and secondary specialized education requires serious corrections. To detect, in time, leading trends in science and technology, to train specialists for its key, promising directions, to teach people to study what is new and to swim freely in the boundless ocean of information -- this is the task.

This, however, is still not everything. Science and technology nowadays are not only making more and more new, higher demands on man but also imposing a great deal of responsibility on him. In the world of automation and of very complex continuous and flexible production processes and in the endless stream of information, success or failure in a task and great gains or losses can depend on just one person. Under these conditions, the person must be highly trained, not only professionally and technically but also IDEOLOGICALLY, POLITICALLY, PHILOSOPHICALLY, AND MORALLY. Hence, the need to shape in every person a scientific world outlook and communist morality, to improve his physical and mental qualities, and to awaken various creative abilities. In other words, to create conditions for his comprehensive, harmonious development.

The party takes care to ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK. This effectiveness is measured not by words but by action, by the way workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia take part in resolving problems large and small, by the way they work and struggle against shortcomings and omissions. To arouse the interest of millions upon millions, to elicit their conscientious attitude to the new tasks and problems facing the country, to convince them of the need to vigorously implement the planned transformations, and to ensure that they become the working people's own cause and everyone's personal cause -- this is what the party strives for. It believes in the creative strength, the reason, talent, and diligence of our great people and relies on the very broad masses in the adoption and implementation of decisions.

The party's program slogan, EVERYTHING IN MAN'S NAME, FOR THE GOOD OF MAN, is being filled with increasingly profound and concrete substance. Living and working conditions will continue to improve and the level of his material well-being and culture will rise. It is important to increase attention to people's requirements, interests, and needs, which has not yet become a universal rule. Sometimes a person comes up against a wall of indifference or various kinds of bureaucratic obstacles. He calls, writes, complains, and is indignant, but he by no means always encounters attention and understanding. It is the sacred duty of those who are involved with people to demolish these walls and remove the obstacles. In the socialist society there is and can be no cause alien to the interests of working people. All references to objective reasons for lack of attention to people cannot and must not find justification.

Much has been given the Soviet person. He has extensive rights and freedoms. However, his RESPONSIBILITY TO THE COLLECTIVE AND TO SOCIETY is also great.

A person's first duty is to work tirelessly and well and increase his contribution to the common cause and to the country's national wealth. Only on this basis is it possible to improve his living conditions.

The present stage in the development of Soviet society is a very, very complex and difficult but extremely important one. We must resolve the tasks which should have been resolved before. For example, we must provide all Soviet people with meat, milk, and high-quality industrial goods. We must resolve today's tasks: We must strengthen and develop our society of mature socialism in all its spheres and in all directions. We must think about the future. Our ultimate goal is communism. We are moving toward it and will certainly arrive there.

Our excellent, industrious, inquisitive people are the guarantee of this. Our party, the party of Bolsheviks and Communists, which has traveled an incomparable path of struggle and creation, is the guarantee of this. The party of the working class, the nationwide party. The unbreakable unity of the party and the people is the guarantee of this. It is a unity which no one can put asunder. The people and the party, the party and the people in their close unity are the guarantee that the problems not resolved in the past, the problems of our days, and the problems of the future will be successfully resolved.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON ALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN

LD182016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the progress of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. A resolution adopted on this matter notes the policy on the eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism which the party has adopted has met with the full approval and support of the Soviet people. The measures aimed at combating drunkenness and alcoholism are having a positive effect on improving the moral climate in society, in labor collectives, and in families and on raising the level of discipline and organization and enhancing labor productivity. No member of our society has remained indifferent to the party's efforts to overcome this socially dangerous evil. The struggle for the implementation of the outlined measures is gathering momentum everywhere.

Communists and senior personnel who are responsible for [dopuskat] liquor abuse are above all, being called to strict account, and the penalties can include expulsion from the party and dismissal from work. The Komsomol and Soviet young people are actively showing their worth in affirming a sober way of life. Recently, antialcohol propaganda, particularly in the press and on radio and television, has been perceptibly intensified and has proceeded more to the offensive. The requisite changes and additions are being made to all-union and republican legislation with the aim of improving the effectiveness of sanctions against persons responsible for drunkenness. The antialcohol campaign which is being pursued is resulting in an improvement of the structure of goods turnover: Whereas sales of wines and spirits are down, considerably more necessary foods and other consumer goods are being sold. The production of alcohol-free beverages and juices has increased to some extent. Work is being done locally to regulate sales of alcoholic beverages: These have been stopped in shops situated near industrial enterprises, educational establishments, children's establishments, medical institutions, at places where working people spend their leisure, and on all forms of transportation. The campaign has also been intensified against profiteering in liquor and against home-distilling. A large number of stills have been confiscated. A considerable proportion of them were surrendered voluntarily. There has been a tangible reduction in the number offenses, hooliganism and other criminal phenomena, associated with drunkenness.

The number of road accidents and various contraventions at work has decreased. Good order is being consolidated in cities and centers of population; working people are becoming more socially active and their leisure is becoming more meaningful.

The CPSU Central Committee also believes that the campaign for sobriety is only just beginning. It must be continuously and consistently expanded. The party will not retreat from this highly important task and will do everything to ensure that it is accomplished successfully. The uncompromising and decisive measures that are being taken, and which are already yielding positive results, offer no grounds for complacency. It is impossible not to see that alongside the positive processes there are considerable shortcomings. While the great majority of Soviet citizens warmly approve of the measures being implemented, a certain section of the population comprising persons addicted to strong drink, expects indulgence and shows displeasure over the measures against drunkenness. The CPSU Central Committee is confident that such sentiments will find no support among the millions of Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent on the Central Committees of the union republics' Communist Parties, the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and the primary party organizations to carry out a thorough analysis of the progress of implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism; to strengthen their work aimed at consolidating the positive trends that are emerging in this area and at eliminating the shortcomings that exist. The question must be approached everywhere in such a way that people see, and become profoundly aware, that in these matters there will be no retreating and no relaxation of effort; that the work we are doing is being carried out in the interests of every Soviet person and of society generally. The establishment of sobriety as the norm of our life is a vital task of the whole party and of the whole state and one that must be tackled firmly and rigorously. The party committees and primary party organizations must be resolute in eliminating the cases that are still occurring of a liberal attitude toward communists that indulge in heavy drinking. They are called upon to be the organizers of the offensive against drunkenness and alcoholism. Party members must set an example in this matter.

It is deemed necessary to enhance the responsibility of the party commissions in Central Committees of the union republic's Communist Parties, in the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms for the selection and nomination of cadres, taking into fully account their moral character; to be constantly guided by this in all cadre work; and to examine at party report and election meetings and conferences all aspects of promoting a sober way of life.

In all organizational and educative work it ought to be borne in mind that success in the struggle against drunkenness is directly dependent on the state of affairs, discipline, and order in the labor collectives. The CPSU Central Committee expects that the Komsomol and all the country's young people will take up the fight against drunkenness with still greater vigor and determination.

The Central Committee of the union republic's Communist Parties, the party kraykoms and obkoms, the Councils of Ministers of the union and autonomous republics, the ispolkoms of the kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies, and the USSR ministries and departments, are charged with accelerating the development and implementation of practical measures directed toward increasing production of goods which are in demand and the range of services provided for the working people at industrial enterprises, irrespective of the department to which they are subordinated. They are to speed up work on reequipping a proportion of the wine and spirit works and production shops for the manufacture of nonalcoholic drinks and foodstuffs, and to pay special attention to setting up a system of integrated amenities and expanding and improving the service field in order to satisfy the growing demands of the population.

The AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the USSR Council of Ministers, jointly with the creative unions and voluntary societies, are called upon to strive to ensure that the free time of working people, and above all of the young, is filled with activities which satisfy their interests.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution is published in tomorrow's press.

UZBEK PARTY BUREAU DEBATES PRODUCTION DEMANDS

GF171842 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] In its regular meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed a number of matters related to upgrading agricultural production in the Uzbek SSR. The oblast and rayon party committees, soviet and economic organs, and the ministries and administrations related to the agro-industrial complex were recommended to intensify agricultural production; improve usage of land, water, and other material and technical resources; increase cotton and other grain products; and consolidate the work carried out for improving production in the livestock breeding domain.

The meeting set the task of realizing concrete measures for spurring on the harvesting of grain crops and other agricultural products, preventing wastage of the agricultural yield, ending preparatory work for cotton harvesting as quickly as possible, [words indistinct] and organizing the various sections of the procuring factories.

The bureau discussed the organizational and political work of a number of party organizations concerning the question of food procurement. The party committee first secretaries of Dekhkanabad, (?Karachul), Navoi, Urgenchskiy, Kalinin, and Fergana Rayons were informed that their work in this regard was inconsistent. They also were advised to realize the tasks assigned to them within 30 days.

All party organizations were assigned the task of consolidating the socialist competition of agro-industrial complex workers aimed at realizing their obligations for growing and procuring farming and livestock breeding products and increasing their demands on leaders and experts with regard to complying with plans.

The meeting discussed the Kaskha Darya Oblast party organization's work aimed at realizing the demand put forth by the 16th Plenum held by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee for the improvement of the discussion of desires and petitions put forward by the citizens. The bureau demanded that the oblast party committee strengthen the individual responsibility of the leaders of party, soviet, economic, and communal organizations concerning the flawless realization of party decisions related to (?their cooperation) with the people.

It is necessary to take resolute punitive measures against those who disrupt the established order, respond to workers' requests with formalities and a bureaucratic attitude, and allow (?selfish practices). Significant importance must be attached to the need for tackling social and livelihood problems without delay, executing work in the political and training domains on a daily basis, and removing the sources of complaints by the people.

The meeting adopted a decision on taking the required measures for further developing the (?lecture) propaganda in the Republic. This type of propaganda has practical effects on individuals for the understanding of the Marxist and Leninist concept of life and helps them enhance their loyalty to the party and the homeland.

It also encourages the masses to increase their activity within the framework of the political family and in work and motivates them to approach the duties established by the CPSU in a zealous way. As such, it has to be strongly linked with life itself, including the question of resolving problems related to social and economic development and the question of consolidating discipline, harmony, and organization.

The meeting discussed the Republic's socialist competition for the successful over-wintering of livestock during the 1984-85 period and for increasing livestock breeding products, including the procurement of such items. It was recommended that the party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations channel the activities of the work collectives toward fully using the plans of every economic establishment, taking the measures required for acquiring foodstuffs, and properly preparing livestock breeding firms and complexes for the winter season.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also discussed other matters related to the question of party guidance in the economic domain and to organizational and political work.

TASHKENT WINTER ENERGY PREPARATIONS CRITICIZED

GF181103 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Summary] "The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Energy Commission held a meeting on 2 September to discuss the way preparations for winter are progressing in Tashkent and requirements for improving the supply of heating means to dwellings and upgrading the performance of the gas supply network. The meeting established that a certain amount of work is being carried out at present. New heated objects are being set up and [word indistinct] establishments are being formed for supplying combustibles."

Nevertheless, based on the information they acquired from the study they conducted in the field, Deputies Khalisova, Sarmsakov, and Khamrayev, who are members of the commission, stressed that the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction, and other gas and oil related establishments are very late in fulfilling a number of very important and necessary measures related to the preparations made for winter.

"The commission stressed that the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee has not been taking measures to improve the quality of gas supply to the city and realizing a constant supply of combustibles and gas to the people in accordance with the requirements of the state. The commission advised the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee to attach significant importance to the question of successfully repairing and maintaining equipment, heating systems, dwellings, communal buildings, and production constructions on time and creating the required reserve fuel resources."

The organs responsible for preparing for winter have to centralize objects which are related to the plans concerning manpower, fulfill maintenance work on time, organize the winter performance of all organizations related to the question of preparing for winter, and implement measures aimed at preventing shortages of fuel and gas supply to the capital's industrial domain and residents.

TYUMEN FUEL PRODUCTION CRITICIZED, SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

PM171535 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Sep 85 Single Edition p 3

[Article by special correspondents I. Ognev and V. Shilov under the rubric "Progress Strategy": "The Lessons of Tyumen"]

[Text] Tyumen -- As has been reported, there was a conference of the party and economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomask Oblasts in Tyumen the other day which discussed the tasks of the further development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex and the effective utilization of resources. The CPSU Central Committee is worried by the fact that for the third consecutive year Tyumen is failing to fulfill oil extraction plans, it was said at the conference.

This is no sudden occurrence. The "golden gushers" period was still at its height when notes of caution were being sounded. The period of easy oil is not unlimited, we must prepare for harder work and switch to oil extraction by pumping. But in the flush of success people were unwilling to recognize black clouds on the horizon. The fruits of managerial short-sightedness and tardiness are now being reaped. The introduction of progressive methods of mechanized extraction is an exceedingly sluggish affair in the Tyumen oilfields. Wells are inadequately equipped, and there are many cases of machinery and equipment proving unreliable.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government adopted a resolution on the comprehensive development of the oil and gas industry in West Siberia. It is a fundamental document marking a new stage in the development of the region. It consists basically in sharply improving the effectiveness and reliability of the country's main fuel base through intensification and the exploitation of the achievements of scientific and technical process. NEW ATTITUDES ARE NEEDED IN ORDER TO SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENT THE PROJECTED MEASURES, IT WAS NOTED AT THE TYUMEN CONFERENCE. WITHOUT THIS, AS THE EXPERIENCE OF RECENT YEARS HAS SHOWN, THE WORK WILL NOT SUCCEED. THIS IS ONE OF THE CHIEF LESSONS OF TYUMEN. [uppercase passage published in boldface]

At M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with oilfield workers and specialists and at the Tyumen Conference there was an earnest discussion about accelerating the switch to the mechanized extraction method, including the most progressive, gas-lift method. In this connection, it would seem to be useful to analyze the successes, failures, and prospects of intensification and mechanization of production processes for extracting the oil. Let us look at the experience of the well-known Tyumen construction worker Hero of Socialist Labor N. Nezhdanov, who was there when construction began on the first gas-lift compressor station based on Soviet equipment. Nezhdanov came very close to completing the organizational part of the operation. Having started the economic experiment among the best teams in the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, Nikolay Pavlovich set up a large, composite team. Only a large collective like that is capable of constructing a facility worth R1 million swiftly and well.

Bringing the experiment to its logical conclusion was not easy. It often happens that financial autonomy gets the workers operating with aggression and vigor. Intolerance of shortcomings means that leaders have a lot on their plate. So some leaders were none too keen to have pressure from below. While Nezhdanov was on leave by the Black Sea, the administration chief disbanded a team which was proving an embarrassment.

Later, trust director A. Vasyuta broke it up into links and gave them minor jobs to do, and when the time came to conclude a new contract the team did not get the right project. It was then that Nezhdanov published his article "Pruning the Roots of the Contract." Soon director Vasyuta was replaced. When they were organizing the "Workers' Relay" the teams again turned to the press. There were responses from representatives of 17 collectives. But why was Nezhdanov quarreling with Vasyuta, shredding his own nerves as well as theirs. For the second consecutive year efforts to get the gas-lift compressor station operating normally had failed. Many equipment components had proved unreliable. So the equipment had to be improved in order to reach the right standard. No such luck! The machine builders remained deaf not only to Nezhdanov's emotional appeals but even to the strict requirements of the instruction documents....

The large-scale use of gas lifts is just part of the broad program for intensifying oil extraction and improving reservoir yield. Time is pressing as far as its implementation is concerned. Do the scientists, planners, and production personnel know in what direction to go in order to switch more sharply to intensive production methods in the 12th 5-Year Plan? Yes, they know. Ye. Yefremov, director of the Siberian Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry, talks about the potential ingredients of the program:

"Back in the fifties, I saw a Soviet invention, a hydraulic pump, in action in oilfields in Bashkiria. A marvelous thing! Some experts reckon that this extraction technique is as effective as a gas lift."

Yevgeniy Pavlovich told us about another, truly revolutionary idea, which is to use compressed gas in order to recover considerably more raw material from reservoirs than at present. Exactly what is needed! Apparently, the method was tested 10 years ago at a southern field which the workers were about to abandon. The wells revived and are producing to this day. A similar experiment was started at Samotlor. The technique is very suitable for Tyumen, the scientist believes. Indeed, the deposits here contain a great deal of associated petroleum gas, much of which is burned off in flares.

Great results are proposed by the use of a complex of chemical methods. A group of Siberian scientific research institute personnel, led by S. Dorovskikh, E. Lepnev, and A. Malyarenko, proposed modifying certain operations in the traditional extraction technique. For example, special types of mud were developed for bottom-hole cleaning. The results are amazing. Even "dead" boreholes have revived and started producing up to 40 metric tons of oil a day. One extremely important fact is that the proposed operations are relatively straightforward and fall within the capabilities of existing technology, no additional complex equipment is needed.

On what scale is it planned to introduce intensive methods at West Siberian oilfields in the new 5-year plan? After all, this is the main indicator of the psychological, technical, and economic reorganization talked about at the Tyumen conference. The ministry and department leaders who spoke at the conference gave assurances that they would take exhaustive steps to eliminate the stagnation. But when you leave the words and look at the facts, it is easy to see that the plan outlines are still on the modest side. As for gas lifts, as many as 7 years ago it was projected that 140 million metric tons of raw material would be obtained by the method this year. In fact, the results are much more modest.

In the next few years the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building (Minister K.I. Brekhov) intends to make one-sixth of the number of gas-lift complexes envisaged by directive bodies. As for the hydraulic pumps and other technological miracles which make the reservoirs spill out more oil, they remain a dream.

Yes, the oilmen and gasmen have been and are being badly let down by the machine builders. This is made all the more annoying by the fact that the gas-lift technology has been under discussion for 20 years now. It took 15 years to get even a slight response out of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building. But the machine builders still lack a clear-cut, targeted program for the creation of new production system of equipment for oilmen. Separate institutes and enterprises are making it in parts, which often fit together badly. A good example of this is the station constructed by Nezhdanov's team. The hydraulic pumps are in a similar position. This simple mechanism can be made in an ordinary workshop, but it needs a power unit on the surface to drive the liquid through the pumps. Once again everything is held up because of the machine builders. They are not trying to make quality units and fittings for them.

In short, there are criticisms to be made of the machine builders. But the client -- the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry (Minister V.A. Dinkov) -- is not entirely blameless. From the outset there has been a tendency to buy imported equipment, and the demands made on Soviet machine building have not been very insistent. The passive attitude of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building was merely an additional argument in the effort to obtain foreign currency. Because they were under no particular pressure the machine builders were not very assiduous. Especially since they had their own objective reasons as well. The steelmen had to learn how to roll perfectly round, high-pressure pipes out of quality steel. The chemical workers had to supply new materials, and the instrument builders had to provide measuring systems. As we can see, the problem of intensification of oil extraction in West Siberia is an intersectoral, state matter. But no main coordinating department has been found. That must be why the first plan to create gas-lift complexes was prepared more than 10 years ago and has remained on the drawing board. The machine builders refused to sign it. But there is a remarkable example of overcoming intersectoral differences. The gasmen and the Leningrad machine builders have shown what can come of cooperation. In response to the embargo announced by the Reagan administration, through joint efforts they very quickly created powerful gas compressor units for transcontinental pipelines.

It would not be a bad thing if the oil men armed themselves with this experience. A dozen machine building ministries are now involved in developing and creating progressive, new types of equipment. It is important to coordinate their actions skillfully and purposefully. It is proposed to set up, as an organizational measure, interdepartmental working groups comprising representatives of client and equipment supplier with the participation of leading scientific-technical and design personnel. The proposal on the development of petroleum machine building in Tyumen Oblast itself is of vital importance. Many fundamental and constructive proposals were made at the Tyumen Conference geared to accelerating technical progress in the oilfields. What is needed now is hard organizational work, and this kind of approach is sometimes lacking. Ye. Yefremov came up with an example.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan there is no provision for the widespread use of chemical methods of increasing oil recovery. Yet it is possible to obtain at least an extra 4 million metric tons of oil per annum just by flushing out the bottom-hole area with mud, as recommended by Siberian scientific research institutes. So what is the problem? There are numerous reasons. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry still does not have the capacities to produce the surfactants.

"At the moment it is considered almost indecent to talk about surfactants," the scientific research institute director said. "Their creations have been criticized, it's true. But for what? For their simplified approach. Certain people were simply exploiting a fashionable dissertation topic. But I think the oilmen slipped up because they are not exactly top specialists when it comes to chemistry. Even as I was extolling our methods of bottom-hole zone treatment, I was beset by doubts. Is there anything wrong here? After all, it was in our institute that these compounds were created. If only chemical institutes -- not just sectoral, but academic as well -- worked for the oilmen!"

The discussion at the Tyumen conference was a graphic example of uncompromising and exacting analysis of the reasons for the laggardness of a very important fuel and power region. At the same time, the conference fully demonstrated the party's constructive and creative approach to surmounting complex national economic problems and to organizing the accelerated development of the oil and gas complex, which determines to a considerable extent the rate of economic growth in the country as a whole. The job now is to put the measures into practice.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER MESYATS ON GRAIN IMPORTS

AU161207 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 15 Sep 85 p 3

[Interview with Valentin Mesyats Soviet minister of agriculture, by Erich Feichtinger in Moscow -- date not given]

[Excerpt] VOLKESSTIMME: The volume of the Soviet Union's grain harvest is always the subject of great worldwide interest. Would you say something about it?

Mesyats: The requirement for bread grain, that is the grain that is used to feed the populace, is fully and entirely met from our own country. I can say that over a prolonged time already we have been harvesting an average of some 205 million metric tons of grain annually. With respect to the further development of animal husbandry, one must say that despite everything we are compelled to import cereals for fodder. I emphasize that this is only being done for the purpose of animal production. We shall cut grain imports in the very near future. Appropriate measures to this end are currently being undertaken.

ASTAKHOV COMMENTS ON PROCUREMENT OF GRAIN CROPS

LD182221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Semen Astakhov commentary: "Bread for the State"]

[Text] The editorial office has begun to receive reports saying that not only kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rayons but whole oblasts and autonomous republics are completing their plans for the delivery of grain crops to the state. For example, the farmers of Tataria have successfully coped with their tasks. The grain-crop growers of Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia, Armenia, Moscow Oblast, Voroshilovgrad Oblast, and many other oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine are taking a highly responsible attitude toward building up the state's reserves.

At the conference of the party-economic aktiv in Tselinograd, the hope was expressed that the working people in Kazakhstan and the Siberian and Urals Oblasts would carry out their harvest with great energy and skill and delight the country by an important contribution to the state's grain-crop reserves. The CPSU Central Committee and the government rendered them great assistance. At present, the farms of the eastern regions of the country are increasing the rate of grain-crop procurements especially in Kokchetav, Kustanay, Orenburg, and Omsk Oblasts and in the Altay.

However, the specialists from the USSR Ministry of Procurement consider that these rates are still not high enough, and that the delivery of grain to the elevators must be accelerated so that harvest work can be completed without loss and with high quality before the wet weather sets in. In Krasnoyarsk Kray and Tomsk and Chita Oblasts in the last 5 days the rate of grain procurement has declined. And in European part of the country, in Gorkiy and Penza Oblasts and in certain others, the flow of grain crops to the elevators has decreased, although quite a lot of grain has accumulated on the threshing floors. Take Krasnoyarsk Kray: its farms have threshed 1 million metric tons of grain, but reception centers have received only 200,000 tons. Or consider this: The state needs not only grain but the grain of various crops and varieties. Some managers forget about this most important state problem. Many farms in Belgorod, Tambov, Lipetsk and Kurgan Oblasts and some Ukrainian oblasts have harvested substantial pulses, but they are holding them on the threshing floors, and making no haste to deliver them to the elevators.

In the south of the country the harvesting of corn has begun. The country expects the farmers of the Kuban and other regions of the RSFSR and the Ukraine to step up its delivery to state warehouses.

IZVESTIYA OUTLINES IRREGULAR FARM PERFORMANCE

PM160713 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review" "Fall Is Fast Approaching"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by Monday 9 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) in the country had been cut on 88.9 million hectares and threshed on 79.1 million hectares, this being 89 percent of the total cut. Pulses have been harvested on 5.4 million hectares, which is 82 percent. Grain corn has been gathered from 363,000 hectares and sunflower from 347,000 hectares. Sugar beet has been lifted from 181,000 hectares (5 percent) and potatoes from 513,000 hectares (18 percent). Fiber flax has been pulled from 688,000 hectares (68 percent). Vegetables have been picked on 397,000 hectares (34 percent).

Sown and natural grasses have been mown on 88 million hectares. Procurements amount to 70.3 million metric tons of hay (90 percent), 73 million metric tons of haylage, 111.1 million metric tons of silage (43 percent), 66.6 million metric tons of straw, and 6.1 million metric tons of grass meal.

Fall is definitely in the air, following August weather which was favorable for crop farmers in most of the country's regions. The weather is cooler over a considerable part of the country's European territory. Frost has been reported in places. Rain has fallen over an extensive area, including Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays and Novosibirsk and East Kazakhstan Oblasts. The average daily temperature in West Siberia and North Kazakhstan was 2-5 degrees below the average for this time of the year. To put it briefly, the fall is already showing its vagaries and knocking on the crop farmers' door, reminding them that little time is left to complete the entire package of field works.

Last week the pace of grain threshing was almost the same as the week before: 10.2 and 10.9 million hectares respectively. But grain crops were cut on almost 3 million hectares less. Specialists explain this by the fact that farms in most regions in the country have thrown the equipment into direct combine harvesting, striving to avoid a gap between cutting and threshing. And indeed the proportion of threshing to cutting -- 89 percent -- remains the same as last week, although, as I said before, the weather was worse.

Under these conditions, farms in a number of oblasts in North Kazakhstan, Bashkiria, and the Transurals region found it possible to step up the pace of harvesting. In Tselinograd Oblast, for example, grains were threshed on 931,000 hectares, which is almost one-third of the total area sown. Over the same period, grain crops were harvested on 815,000 hectares (19 percent) in Kustanay Oblast, 585,000 (26 percent) in Turgay Oblast, 366,000 (21 percent) in Kurgan Oblast, and 341,000 hectares (21 percent) in North Kazakhstan Oblast.

Bashkiria's crop farmers have made a sound bid for high end results. Over the week they gathered the grain crops from 612,000 hectares, which is over one-fifth of their total area. The 2 million metric tons mark in grain deliveries to the state granaries was passed 10 September. According to our own correspondent A. Zinovgev's report, the republic has reached this level earlier than in previous years. Meleuzovskiy Rayon's farms were the first to complete the harvest. They sold over 100,000 tons more than the plan target. Grain harvesting and sales to the state are progressing well on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kushnarenkovskiy, Elishevskiy, Dyurtyulinskiy, and Ufimskiy Rayons.

Azerbaijan, Mari and Chuvash, ASSR's and Ivano-Frankovsk, Olvov, and Rovno Oblasts must be listed among those where grain pruchases have been progressing in an organized fashion recently.

Meanwhile, the week saw the grain crops gathered from only 2 percent of the area in Novosibirsk Oblast, 5 percent in Altay Kray, and 6 percent in Irkutsk Oblast. Here there is a great gap between cutting and threshing. But the situation is particularly alarming in Chita Oblast and Buryat ASSR, where grain crops have been gathered from only less than 10 percent of the area since the start of harvesting work. The harvest there is clearly under threat. And the prevailing situation demands the most resolute action by local soviets and all subdivisions of the agroindustrial complex.

The gathering of grain corn is at its height in many of the Ukraine's oblasts. In previous years the pace of this work was slowed down in places due to inadequately equipped reception stations. This year the technical arsenal of procurement enterprises has been augmented with grain separators and unloaders, and the drying facilities are capable of handling daily 20,000 metric tons more than last year. The procurement workers are making the final adjustments to schedules for produce deliveries from kolkhozes and sovkhozes and are equipping their installations for the temporary storage of grain. Particular attention is being given to the reception of hybrid and high-quality seeds. The output of grain corn is planned to increase considerably this year.

Sunflower harvesting has started. Unfortunately, it is still lacking a high degree of organization. Farms in Voronezh, Voroshilovgrad, Nikolayev, Kherson, Odessa, and Donetsk Oblasts and in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR are definitely slow.

It is pleasing to note that coarse feeds procurement in the country is higher than at the same time last year. Hay and haylage procurement is progressing at a faster pace than last year. But the reserves of feed production are far from fully utilized, and the fall months must produce tangible growth, particularly in terms of silage, root crops, and straw.

Preparations are in progress for the next harvest. Winter crops have been sown on 16.5 million hectares. They include 5.5 million hectares under intensive technologies. Fall plowing of fallow lands has been completed on 24.5 million hectares. This is less than last year. But more of this work was performed last week than in the same 7 days last fall. This inspires hope that the lagging will soon be eliminated. Generally speaking, however, what is needed now all along the extensive harvesting front are utmost precision, high organization, and accurate technological discipline.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS EARLY SEP HARVEST

PM161153 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Sep 85 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Fall Hour is Valuable"]

[Text] The first fall days have been counted off. They announced themselves with heat in the south, and coolness and even night frost in the north and east of the country. This is one more signal that harvesting and other work must be speeded up considerably. Farmers and all working people of the agroindustrial complex must sharply enhance the pace and quality of field work and ensure the fulfillment of the procurement plans for grain and other products and the creation of the state's reliable food and raw material resources.

Harvesting is nearly over in the Central Chernozem and Volga Economic Regions, and it is in full swing in the fields of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions. The roar of engines continues day and night in the fields of Tatoria. The harvest there has been gathered in on four-fifths of the sown area. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already sold more than 1 million metric tons of grain. Some 12 rayons of the autonomous republic are dispatching above-plan grain. They include the Laishevskiy, Arskiy, Rybno-Slobodskiy, Zelenodolskiy, Pestrechinskiy, Baltasinskiy, and other rayons. Special attention is being devoted to procuring high-quality wheat grain. Buinskiy Rayon farms have dispatched more than 2,000 metric tons of it.

During the week grain crops have been harvested on 527,000 hectares in Bashkiria. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the autonomous republic are stepping up the dispatch of grain to elevators on account of their high pledge.

In the RSFSR as a whole, grain and pulse crops have been harvested on 46.7 million hectares -- more than 70 percent of the sown area. The main front of the harvest is now in the Siberian and Urals fields. Surmounting complex weather conditions, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are developing harvesting and grain procurements without delay. In Omsk Oblast grain crops have been cut on 53 percent of the sown area, in Altay Kray on 40 percent, and in Irkutsk Oblast on 33 percent. Chelyabinsk and Sverdlovsk Oblast farms have accelerated harvesting. At the same time, in the eastern regions it is necessary to accelerate threshing, which has been delayed in a number of places, particularly in Kurgan and Novosibirsk Oblasts.

In Kazakhstan the harvest is being gathered on the 12th million hectare. Machine operators in the virgin land oblasts are putting the basic food crop, spring wheat, in windrows and threshing it. Interesting experience has been accumulated on Pavlodar Oblast's "Put Ilicha" Sovkhoz. Combine operators and truck drivers working to a single job order are harvesting virtually round the clock. The units stop only for routine maintenance and refueling. In the event of one of them breaking down, a reserve combine takes its place in the field.

As a result, the productivity of each machine has increased 20 percent, and grain losses have been prevented. Heavy trailer trucks deliver wheat and barley continuously to elevators in Tselinograd and North Kazakhstan Oblasts.

All leaders of farms, elevators, and motor transport enterprises must devote special attention to accelerating grain procurements. The harmonious operation of the field-threshing floor-elevator conveyor largely ensures success in fulfilling the first commandment. Last week the annual and 5-year grain procurement plans were fulfilled by farms in Mordovia's Atyashevskiy, Chamzinskiy, and Tengushevskiy Rayons, in Chuvashia's Cheboksarskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray's Kirovskiy Rayon, Bryansk Oblast's Novozybkovskiy Rayon, and others. At the same time, there was an appreciable reduction in the dispatch of grain to elevators and reception centers in Orel and Korov Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR.

The country awaits high-quality grain from farmers, particularly from the eastern regions. Still insufficient use has been made of the potential for increasing procurements of strong, durum, and valuable wheat. Farm and elevator specialists and their laboratories must inspect wheat fields beforehand, make up batches of grain of similar quality in an organized manner on the threshing floors, transport it without delay, and store it reliably in warehouses.

It is necessary to accelerate the harvesting of pulse crops. Peas still have to be cut and threshed on 700,000 hectares. Farmers in Perm, Kurgan, and Kaluga Oblasts are lagging behind with this work. This crop's marketability is still low. In Ulyanovsk Oblast -- one of the chief peas-producing oblasts -- the procurement plan had been fulfilled by only 22 percent by the beginning of September, in Tataria by 18 percent, in Penza Oblast by 12 percent, and in the Mordovian ASSR by 1 percent.

The sunflower harvest has begun in the Kuban, Stavropol Kray, the southern Ukraine, and Moldavia. Cotton picking has commenced in Central Asia and Azerbaijan. The first 120,000 metric tons of "white gold" have reached the ginning plants. Crop defoliation is extensively under way in Uzbekistan. Some 40,000 cotton-picking machines will participate in the picking. In all, the republic's farms have pledged to sell to the state 5.73 million metric tons of raw cotton, from which more than 1.8 million metric tons of fiber -- 200,000 metric tons more than last season -- are to be obtained. Fiber production from each metric ton of raw cotton will increase 2 percent in Azerbaijan as a result of improving the cotton quality and modernizing enterprises.

Fiber flax has been pulled on 545,000 hectares. This is 54 percent of the sown area. Whereas this work is almost over in the Ukraine, one-third of the crops in Belorussia and two-thirds in the RSFSR are still standing. Kostroma and Yaroslavl Oblast farms are lagging particularly far behind.

Harvesting on truck-garden plantations is still developing slowly. Potatoes have been lifted on 184,000 hectares, and vegetables have been harvested on 280,000 hectares. The rates are lower than last year. It is the duty of farm collectives, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the Ministry of Agriculture, and procurement and trading organizations to ensure the strictest observance of the schedules for harvesting fruit and vegetable products and potatoes, and delivering them to customers and fulfilling the plans for procurements and laying in for winter storage.

Farmers are creating the basis of the next harvest. Winter crops have been sown on 11.9 million hectares -- less than one-third of the plan. The optimum times are already running out in a number of regions, and therefore sowing must be carried out without delay where conditions permit, particularly in fallow fields. Fall plowing has been carried out on 17.1 million hectares -- 16 percent of the plan. Following the example of progressive farms, it is necessary to prepare the soil for spring sowing round the clock, to apply the necessary quantity of organic and mineral fertilizers to the soil, and to ensure the high quality or work in every field.

The fall makes us make haste. Devote every hour to this harvest and the next one!

RUVINSKIY COMMENTS ON DATA ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD172142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy Commentary: "On the Fields of the RSFSR"]

[Text] A considerable proportion of the work has been completed by the middle of the first month of autumn. But the weather is very changeable and this forces agricultural workers to hurry to avoid possible losses. We have reported on the difficulties that had to be overcome in harvesting grain crops in Siberia. Well, in the past few days the weather has been favorable for harvesting here and full advantage was made of it. Work rates have increased considerably and, by 16 September, according to data from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration which we have just received, bread grain crops have been cut in the republic on almost 57 million hectares and threshed on 53 million hectares.

The scale of grain procurement in Altay Kray, Omsk, and a number of other oblasts, however, is not yet in accord with the rate of harvesting. In the opinion of specialists, the rates should be faster not only in Siberia but also in the non-chernozem Zone and the Volga area.

During harvesting a careful analysis is being carried out of the state of affairs where grain crops were cultivated using intensive technology. On the whole, the increment in the yield has been considerable, but it could have been much greater if all the elements of the technology had been scrupulously observed everywhere. Experience has shown that any deviations permitted at any stage cannot be made up for later. And it has turned out that in Lipetsk Oblast, for example, the yield of winter wheat cultivated with intensive technology varies from 13 to 57 qunitals a hectare.

A complicated situation is arising now in the harvesting of some other crops. Thus, on the sugar beet plantations in a number of regions, too many beets have accumulated after harvesting that have not been transported. Harvesting of potatoes also required more careful organization. Quite a lot of tubers remain in the ground and farms do not always organize a second lifting and collection.

Serious disruptions are being allowed to occur in the fruit and vegetable industry. At the recent meeting of the republican Council of Ministers, criticism was directed at agricultural bodies, procurement workers, and consumer cooperatives in Saratov, Orel, Bryansk, and a number of other oblasts.

BRIEFS

KEMEROVO GRAIN YIELDS -- Here is a video report from Kemerovo Oblast, where cultivation is being carried out under difficult weather conditions. Grain yields range from 9 to 17 quintals depending on the year. For the 2d year running, the harvest is quite good for Siberia, but harvesting is proceeding under difficult conditions, with large areas of flattened grain and ripening delayed 2 weeks by cold weather. The Zarya and Bazra Kolkhozes are run by the Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and have the highest yields in the oblast. Last year, 35 quintals per hectare were gathered in, and the average this year is no less. In recent years the Omskaya-9 wheat and Sibirskiy barley strains were introduced, and these raised yields by 6 quintals overall. The Novosibirskiy-80 barley is to be extended, having last year yielded 47 quintals per hectare; Omskaya-17 and Irtyshanka wheat are also to be extended, yielding 38 quintals per hectare. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Sep 85 LD]

SOYUZ T-14 DOCKS WITH SALYUT-7--SOYUZ T-13 COMPLEX

LD181838 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 18 TASS -- Today, at 18:15, Moscow time, [1415 GMT] the "Soyuz T-14" spaceship has docked with the "Salyut-7"--"Soyuz T-13" orbital complex manned by Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh.

After checking the air-tightness of the docking compartment at 21:24, Vladimir Vasyutin, Georgiy Grechko and Aleksandr Volkov entered the station. Five Soviet cosmonauts are now working in the near-earth orbit on board the scientific research complex "Salyut-7"--"Soyuz T-13"--"Soyuz T-14".

During the joint flight which is intended for eight days, it is planned to conduct geophysical, astrophysical and medical research, as well as technical and biotechnological experiments.

In accordance with the planned program, the work at the station will be continued by Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov, while Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgiy Grechko will return to the earth in the "Soyuz T-13" spaceship.

According to the telemetric data, the on-board systems of the "Salyut-7" station are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov, Savinykh, Vasyutin, Grechko and Volkov feel well.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1682 SATELLITE 19 SEP REPORTED

LD190808 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1682" today.

The satellite carries scientific equipment designed to carry on the exploration of outer space.

"Cosmos-1682" was placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution is 93.3 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee) is 454 kilometers: minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee) is 435 kilometers; inclination of the orbit is 65 degrees.

Apart from the scientific instrumentation the satellite has a radio system for taking accurate measurements of the elements of the orbit, and a radiotelemetric system to transmit data on the performance of instruments and scientific equipment to earth.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming data.